Thursday, August 24, 1961
Bhadra 2, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

No. 14.—Thursday, August 24, 1961/Bhadra 2, 1883 (Saka)—

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 24, 1961/Bhadra 2, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

जिलवां के रेलवे डिपो में अग्निकांड

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*८६४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री चुनीलाल :
श्री त० ब० विट्ठल राव :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री नेकराम नेगी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री बारियर :
श्री कोडियान :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री २५ अप्रैल, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५३३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जालन्धर के समीप जिलवां में लकड़ी के डिपो में जो आग लगी थी उसके कारणों की जांच का कार्य क्या पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) जांच समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में किन्हें दोषी ठहराया है, और

(ग) इस अग्निकांड से कुल मिला कर कितनी हानि सरकार को हुई ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Enquiry Committee suspect that the fire was caused by some miscreant in order to cause damage to railway property and cripple the progress of railway works. The fire, which started at about 16·25 hours, was first observed at about 17·05 hours when it had already spread over an area of 700 sq. ft. and it was too late to extinguish it. The chowkidar in whose beat the fire originated was absent from his sector, with the result that the fire could not be detected promptly and put down. He has been held guilty by the Enquiry Committee of gross negligence in the discharge of his duties.

(c) The total loss sustained in this fire is about Rs. 137 lakhs.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिलवां के अग्नि-कांड में जो इतनी भयंकर हानि हुई है, उस के लिए कुछ व्यक्ति-विशेषों अथवा कुछ संगठन-विशेषों को दोषी पाया गया है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No individual except this person, the chowkidar, who was absent. We could not pitch upon the person who was responsible for it and, therefore, nobody has been found responsible.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Report of the Enquiry Committee was placed on the Table of the House, as was promised by the hon. Minister?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It has been placed on the Table on the 22nd.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether it is the usual practice of the Railway Ministry to keep just one

chowkidar when the total value of the property exceeds Rs. 1 crore?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, it is in different sectors by different beats. There are a number of persons.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Apart from finding that the chowkidar failed to do his duty, may I know how it was that such a huge stock of timber which is liable to catch fire was stacked in one place? Has the Committee made any recommendations with regard to the stacking of this timber?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Committee has made several recommendations. We have accepted some of them. For certain reasons, we have not accepted some recommendations; we have deferred them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that this fire took place at a time when there was a stock verification and there was a tremendous shortage found in the godown?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No. As a matter of fact, the stock verification was done just one month before. Two sleepers were found in excess; these were accounted for by deficiency elsewhere. That is all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the yard containing the timber stack is not insured? If so, how do Government propose to recover this loss of Rs. 137 lakhs?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We do not insure railway property. It is so enormous that we do not insure it.

Shri Goray: I would like to know whether the railway usually takes precautions to stack such valuable timber in a particular way? Or is it only after this timber stack caught fire and the Committee has made recommendations that they will now take precautions?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are certain directions as to how it should be stacked. It is in different sectors and it is stacked according to certain directions. It so happened in this case that the fire was detected only about 30 minutes after it caught fire and had spread rather wildly. If it had been discovered earlier, with the fire fighting apparatus in the factory, we would have put it down. That was the unfortunate thing.

Dr. M. S. Aney: How was the fact known that the fire was detected after 30 minutes?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Because somebody found the smoke and then raised alarm. Then they sent for the fire brigade.

Shri Goray: When Government do not know when it started, how is it possible to say that it was detected after 30 minutes?

Mr. Speaker: It is not hay or cotton. It is timber. Even in our houses, when we deliberately put a match into the wood, it takes time for it to catch fire. Here suddenly a crore of rupees worth of timber seems to have been destroyed and it was noticed in half an hour. This is rather strange.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It caught fire in six or seven places simultaneously.

Mr. Speaker: Did somebody set fire to it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is the finding, that it was done by some miscreant.

Shri Narasimhan: Did the fire start in all the different places just a half hour before it was detected or at different times?

Mr. Speaker: Has the Report been placed on the Table?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, it was placed on the Table on the 22nd

Mr. Speaker: I will allow a discussion on this.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know how they could say that it was detected only half an hour after it caught fire.

Mr. Speaker: There is no good asking the hon. Ministers. They were not there. They appointed a Committee. That was all that they could do. They have placed the Report on the Table. It is open to hon. Members to advise Government as to what further steps have to be taken. Nobody seems to want a discussion on the Report. What is the meaning of cross-examining the hon. Ministers about it?

Shri Tyagi: The Government has failed to find any clue as to the persons who committed this criminal act. Therefore, the House is anxious, naturally, to know what was the proof with Government to show that it was detected just half an hour after it caught fire.

Mr. Speaker: The Report has been placed on the Table of the House. In view of the seriousness of this matter, I am prepared to allow a discussion.

Shri Tyagi: What action has Government taken to trace the culprits?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The police are investigating the matter. Up till now, they have not been able to lay their hands on any individual. But efforts are continuing.

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow a discussion on this Report. The hon. Ministers also may know the views of the House. If the House is able to give any clues or directions, certainly they will adopt them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I would like to have some further information so that we can use it during the discussion. Is there any other depot in the railways where such huge quantities of timber are stacked?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are four depots. The size of each varies.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether there was any fire fighting apparatus inside that particular depot where it was stacked.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes. There was a fire fighting apparatus.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether any police force, other than the chowkidar, was kept there for protection?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No police was there.

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean a regular watch and ward?

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: They had one chowkidar to protect such a huge quantity of timber.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: One chowkidar is in a sector. The sectors cover a large area, spreading to several square miles, and they have a system of stacking in lots leaving a gap of three feet in between, putting sand bags, water buckets, hydrants and hose pipes. All these precautions were there. It was not that just one chowkidar was there; one chowkidar is for one sector.

Shri Tyagi: What did the other neighbouring chowkidars do? Fire is a thing which can be detected from a distance of even one mile.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That was what has been said. It was noticed when the flames were seen and smoke in large quantity was seen. In the initial stages it was not noticed. It might have been noticed perhaps if the chowkidar of that sector had been there.

Mr. Speaker: In spite of my suggestion the House is not in a mood but merely questions are put. This has become really a place for cross-examination of the Ministers and not for the purpose of constructive suggestions. I said once, twice, thrice what I had to say. The report is placed on the Table of the House. One can charge the Minister or his department for having been careless. But they are going on cross-examining the Minister about the details in the report as to why there has been one

chowkidar and not more. I have said: study the report and then ask for a discussion if you think there are some points in this. Instead they go on elaborating and cross-examining the Minister. What can the Minister do? ..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: It is a loss of one crore of rupees.

Mr. Speaker: I am surprised at this. The Minister seems to be the target here. The hon. Members do not care to study it. The truth is that no hon. Member, evidently wants to study and without a study they cannot discuss it. Therefore, it is easy without any study, to put supplementary questions. Let us not create that impression.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The answers will be used in the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed some indulgence to this hon. Member. I thought that he was going to ask something which is not at all in the report. You cannot say that what all he asked cannot be raised in the discussion. This is not necessary or preliminary to the discussion. It appeared as if it was the preliminary point without which you cannot start a discussion at all. I leave it at this stage. If hon. Members still study and say that there are some things certainly I will allow a discussion about this matter. One crore of rupees is not an easy affair. We cannot afford to lose like that. Again, timber has to be stocked tomorrow in that same place.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will we be able to take up even one-tenth of the number of reports for which notices had been given? Members have studied those reports and there are a number of no-day-yet-named motions. We may not be able to discuss one fourth of them. You have started accusing Members of not studying the reports. Members have studied the reports but they have got so many reports which they have studied and have given notices. But not even one-tenth can be discussed.

Mr. Speaker: I will give priority. It is not that every report is discussed as soon as it is placed on the Table of the House. I know hon. Members have tabled motions for discussion. Merely because they have not come up, it does not mean that I am not going to give priority to this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There was similarly the accident in Kurasia collieries involving a loss of Rs. 30 lakhs and we wanted to discuss it but it could not be done.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore? If we do not have time, I am not going to allow the Question Hour to be converted into an hour for discussion. If we do not have time, I am willing to sit for more hours, the hon. Deputy-Speaker is willing and the Members in the Panel are willing to sit for more hours. But as soon as it strikes 5 p.m. the hall is empty. I am really surprised at the way in which things are said. Possibly a few Members are always here but a majority of the Members do not think like that. It is unfortunate (*Interruptions.*) One hon. Member may be there. A single swallow does not make a summer. What can be done?

Shri Ranga: It will be a good thing to have a secret session to discuss all these things—our own defects, instead of ventilating them in this way

Mr. Speaker: After all, hon. Members are not very chary of pointing out the defects of this side; they have attacked the Government. Let them also be subjected to one. Next question. Shri Indrajit Gupta. I will allow two motions next week. There is already one motion today. Hereafter we shall have two motions every week for discussion until these are exhausted. If hon. Members are prepared to sit one more day, I will allow any number of motions; I have no objection. Next question.

Calcutta Port

***897. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of coal falls into the inland docks from the coal-berths at Calcutta Port; and

(b) whether there is any scheme for salvaging this coal?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) At the coal berths where loading is done manually, workers carry the coal in baskets on their heads over the gangway. While they do so, lumps of coal fall into the water. The quantity which thus falls is, however, negligible.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The lumps of coal that have been falling from these baskets into the inland docks—this has been going on for many years, ever since these coal berths have been operating. I want to know whether, when the dredging work is done in the inland docks, these lumps of coal come up with the mud why cannot they be salvaged, even if it is not a very big amount? We are short of coal any way.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As the hon. Member mentioned himself, dredging is done almost immediately because we have to keep the Calcutta port up to a certain draught. As it happens, coal that is salvaged through this dredging is very little and that is why I said that the loss is negligible.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether any attempt is being made to salvage them with the help of divers in the inland docks? What is the real amount of coal lying at the bottom of the docks.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That has not been done; that is a suggestion for action.

Sambalpur and Titlagarh Line

***898. Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the progress for construction of the new Railway Line between Sambalpur and Titlagarh in the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) the amount sanctioned for the year 1961-62; and

(c) the number of stations to be opened up in this line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The progress in the principal items of work at the end of June 1961 is:—

Earthwork	50 per cent
Bridge work	30 per cent and
Main line Linking	2 per cent.

(b) Rs. 9.31 crores.

(c) Twelve

Shri P. G. Deb: Is the Government aware of the fact that the contractors, big or small, dealing with this construction are not getting their legitimate payments in time for progressing this construction? If so, what steps do the Government propose to take?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is not so. In fact very strict instructions have been issued that payments should be made promptly after the work has been done.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know the anticipated target date as to when will the trains run through?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is hoped to complete this line by December 1962, provided all the material is available.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the estimated expenditure for the total scheme?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The amount sanctioned is Rs. 14·59 crores.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This line involves the construction of a very

major bridge across the river Mahanadi. May I know when the construction of that bridge will be taken up or has it already been taken up?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: For the information of the hon. Member, I would like to tell him that on this line there are seven important, twentyfour major and 388 minor bridges and work on almost all the bridges is in progress.

Mr. Speaker: Adverting to my suggestion made earlier, I would say this about the discussion of the report. I would like the hon. Ministers themselves to share with the hon. Members the time. Private time has to be found after the official business is over. I would request the hon. Ministers themselves to ask the House to take important reports into consideration—all major ones. They send these reports for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the House. I leave it to them to decide which of them they can introduce. So far as the others are concerned, if hon. Members feel that some other reports are also to be taken into account, I shall, on their request allow, time. Thus, if time is distributed between official and non-official business, I think we can get through a number of reports. So far as this report is concerned, in as much as it covers a crore of rupees, I would like the hon. Minister himself to move that this report be taken into consideration. It is not a question of accusation of the Minister. Anything may happen, whoever might be the Minister.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not kept anything secret, Sir; the report is before the House.

Mr. Speaker: This is a case where the hon. Minister himself may table a motion that the report may be taken into consideration and invite the views of the House for future guidance.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will have a talk with you: As I said, there is nothing to hide; the report hss been placed on the Table of the House. If the House is willing to discuss it, we will have to see what the procedure is and so on.

Printogram Telegraph Service

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*899. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) in which of the P. & T. Circles printogram telegraph services have been opened; and

(b) how much messenger service will be reduced and how much delay in delivery of telegrams will be minimised by this service?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) In Bombay and West Bengal Circles and in Delhi Telephone District.

(b) Messenger service at the rate of one messenger for every 20 telegrams will be saved and the time taken in hand delivery eliminated.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In this year's report we find that in Bombay this service was introduced in 1956 and the average traffic was from 800 to 900 per day. May I know why, after so many years, the main cities of India have been left out and why this system has not been introduced there?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We are still watching what is the result of the experiment we have made in West Bengal and Bombay circles. We mean to introduce it next in Madras. But the point is, neither the telegraph office—because they have not got enough teleprinters—nor the people who want to send these telegrams by means of teleprinters are able to do it because the number of teleprinters in our possession goes for the newspapers and other important aspects.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any proposal to introduce this service in Delhi in the near future?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As far as I know, not yet.

Postal Stamps of Swami Dayanand Saraswati

*901. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a request has been made by some Members of Parliament for the issue of postal stamps bearing the portrait of Swami Dayanand Saraswati to commemorate his memory; and

(b) if so, what steps have Government taken in this regard?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is intended to have a portrait of Swami Dayanand in a special series of Social Reformers that is proposed to be brought out.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: By what time will this portrait come out on the postage stamps? When will these stamps come out?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We are having it examined as to whom we could include in this matter of social reformers, and a decision has got to be taken soon. I have told Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri who saw me that it will be in March.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Has the Government fixed any definite period for continuing the printing of such postage stamps with portraits?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It will come as they are found necessary.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What are the names that are being considered in this respect? May we have a list?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I said, some names are under consideration, but I cannot give the names now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether a similar request came from many organisations, including the Congress Committee from Kanpur, for having a stamp bearing the portrait of the late-lamented Ganesh Sankar Vidyarti and whether that is also under consideration

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am as well aware of this as the hon. Member is.

That is also under consideration.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr Speaker: Am I to allow more questions relating to more names,—whomsoever,—that the hon. Members would like to mention? This question relates only to Swami Dayanand Saraswati. Next question.

Recruitment of Pilots by I.A.C.

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*904. **Shri Bahadur Singh:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recruitment of pilots has been made by the I.A.C. during the months of May and June, 1961;

(b) the number of pilots selected; and

(c) the total number of applications received from the candidates?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ten.

(c) Eighty-three.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know whether the selection which has been made in May and June is enough or whether some more pilots are going to be selected very soon?

Shri Mohiuddin: They will be selected as and when the need for more pilots arises.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is the latest position with regard to the unemployed pilots trained at the CATC, Allahabad?

Shri Mohiuddin: The latest position seems to be that out of about 44 pilots who have renewed their licences, about 12 to 14 have got the chance of employment now. Some posts have fallen vacant and it is expected that these vacancies in the flying clubs and among the private operators will be advertised. I hope these unemployed pilots will apply for employment there and will get employment.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether there is a possibility of sending these pilots to foreign countries, such as some African countries, where there may be a requirement for such pilots, whether this question has been examined by the Government of India and also whether the Government have considered the difficulty in the way of pilots with regard to the renewal of their licences?

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as renewal is concerned, we have issued instructions that the minimum required hours for renewal should be allowed to them without cost, that is, free of charge. As regards employment in foreign countries, of course, whenever there is requirement, they themselves apply for employment. About the African countries, I have not had any information whether any application has been sent there or whether there is any requirement there.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know if it is a fact that that there a large number of unemployed pilots because their qualifications do not answer to the description of certain aircraft?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir. It is not correct.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether there is any reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in the matter of recruitment of pilots? If not, why not? May I also know whether Government have taken that much care to see that candidates from these classes are recruited if there is no reservation?

Shri Mohiuddin: Government have awarded scholarships at the flying clubs. We take particular care to see that suitable and capable boys who have got talent for flying are given chance in the flying clubs. Of course, as far as the selection of the pilots by the IAC is concerned, there is no reservation.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether recruitment is limited to these people, or whether those who have had training at the different training centres after getting training in the flying clubs and other institutions and who possess equal merit will also be considered?

Shri Mohiuddin: This selection of pilots is a selection from those who hold the B licences as pilots. The flying clubs do not give B licences for pilots.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know what efforts are made to have a band of such trained pilots in case of a national emergency when we may require their services?

Shri Mohiuddin: They are available, and we are trying to give them a chance to renew their licences free of charge. I hope that will be useful.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed so many supplementaries for every question.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I want to make a further clarification of what my hon. colleague has said in answer to a question put by Shri B. K. Gaikwad. I am sure that the hon. Member realises that this is a specialist service. We have got to be careful about choosing our pilots. We cannot play with the lives of the people in this country and we have got to be very careful in recruiting them. This is a specialist service. Therefore, there can be no reservation for any class. (*Interruptions*).

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: As the hon. Minister has given this explanation,— if pilots from these classes are appointed, so many lives will be in

danger, does he mean to say that if candidates from among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are appointed as pilots, they will be harmful to this service and to society? Let him explain it.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I did not mean that. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member may try to send a number of young men for this training. Persons belonging to these classes have acquitted themselves very well. If you want an example, here is the hon. Minister of Railways. Nobody can make an accusation. There is also one Chief Minister in India, belonging to this class, of whom we can always be proud. Members of this community are fast coming up, and the erstwhile so-called higher communities are going down. There is no difficulty.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Not yet, Sir!

Mr. Speaker: We will wish for the day.

श्री के० रामाराव की मृत्यु के बारे में जांच

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*६०५. श्री वाजपेयी :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री राम गरीब :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उस रेल दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच समाप्त हो गई है जिसमें श्री के० रामाराव की मृत्यु हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच का क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है;

(ग) क्या श्री के० रामाराव के परिवार को क्षतिपूर्ति देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The findings of the Railway Enquiry Committee and of the Police, in brief, are that Shri Ramarao's death was accidental. These reports do not point to any negligence on the part of Railway.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that the enquiry was purely a departmental enquiry conducted by railway officials and it did not take into account all the evidence put before them?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Of course, it was by railway officials, but every evidence was taken, and there was an enquiry by the police also.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it a fact that the statement given by the daughter of the late Shri K. Rama Rao who accompanied her father in the train was not considered by the enquiry committee and it does not form part of the enquiry committee's report?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know about the specific evidence, but so far as I know, every evidence was recorded.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether a copy of the report of the enquiry committee will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The evidence of his daughter also finds a place there and it has been taken into consideration.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether a copy of the report of the enquiry committee will be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We will have to consider that, but, what is the purpose of all these things?

Shri Vajpayee: Because there are apprehensions in the public mind that

the enquiry committee has not proceeded in the right manner, the enquiry has not been honest and efforts have been made to suppress some facts.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not know what are the facts which can be suppressed in this. I do not think there is any possibility of any fact being suppressed. I have stated all the facts. What is the purpose of suppressing it?

Shri Ranga: The purpose is this. He was one of our most important leaders in our country. He was also a Member of the other House. He was the editor of so many daily papers. That gentleman dies due to what the Government call an accident, but quite a number of us feel that that accident has taken place because of the negligence on the part of the railways to maintain the alarm chain, as a result of which he fell down. His daughter says that there was still life in the man, but the Government says that he was dead. Afterwards, Government refuse to give any compensation to the family.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am coming to that last point, which is the material thing.

Shri Ranga: That is a very important thing. He was one of our colleagues.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not minimise the importance of this thing. He was not only one of our colleagues, but he was an important countryman of ours. Everybody is sorry for the accident that took place. All the facts that Shri Ranga has said are admitted, *viz*., the alarm chain was blanked off and it did not work, he fell down and instantaneous medical aid could not be rendered, etc. All these facts have been admitted by the Government. There is no attempt to suppress any fact.

So far as compensation is concerned, I was going to say, as I had answered in the House on a previous occasion, according to the Railway Act, in such cases compensation is not payable. The claim has not been filed under the general law. I want to inform the House the action I have taken. Sometime back I asked the Railway Board to send some officer to meet Shrimati Rama Rao and ascertain what could be done in this matter. I was thinking whether it would be possible to help his children, if some of the children of Shri Rama Rao, are qualified and unemployed, whether I could do something to help them,—his sons or daughters—and also consider what we could do for the lady. I was not satisfied with the report that the first officer gave to me or the way in which he approached her. Only a few days back, I send the Additional Member of the Railway Board to go and see Shrimati Rama Rao. He has returned only this morning. He has met me and I have asked him to examine what can be done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because the blanking was done by the railways, I want to know whether the Railway Ministry will kindly amend the Railway Act in the matter of compensation, because when the passenger boards a train, he knows there is a chain. But he finds that the chain could not be pulled because the railway administration has blanked it off without intimation to the passengers.

Mr. Speaker: It is a question of law.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not want to argue this legal aspect. As I have said, if the claim could be made under the law, of course, that will stand. We do not know what view the court will take. But the claim has not been made. I am not waiting for that. As I explained, I took initiative on my own and Shrimati Rama Rao has been contacted. I will try to do as much as we can do in the matter.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that a penalty is attached to the improper use of the chain? Is it also not the responsibility of the railways to pay compensation when they themselves do not maintain the alarm chain?

Mr. Speaker: Why not refer this matter to the Attorney-General?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We will refer that matter. But the practice has been that the alarm chains are blanked off and it is notified.

Mr. Speaker: Let the highest legal opinion be taken in this regard. Instead of our deciding the legal matter here, I am sure the hon. Minister will refer it.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not going into the question whether they are legally entitled to compensation or not, because that will arise only if the compensation is claimed. That has not been done yet. If a claim for compensation is filed in the proper court, the legal position will be decided. But I am not waiting for that.

Mr. Speaker: Are all claims for compensation filed in court?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is the procedure. Whether under the law or under the Railway Act, all claims have to be filed before the competent authority.

Shri Tangamani: Apart from the claim for compensation, in view of the fact that the enquiry committee has found the alarm chain has been blanked off and also that there was no proper latching arrangement or locking arrangement from inside, may I know whether in these through trains with sleeper compartments this blanking will not take place and proper arrangements will be made for locking from inside?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far as the first part is concerned, of course, the alarm chain was blanked off. So far as the security and latching arrangements inside are concerned, they were quite intact and in order. No defect has been found in them. So, that is not correct.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether the enquiry committee has given its finding on the question whether Shri Rama Rao was still alive even after 55 minutes or whether he died instantaneously?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is very difficult to say, because there was nobody to say whether the death was instantaneous. He fell down and it was noticed by some gangmen there, who walked to that place and found that he was dead. We cannot say whether the death was instantaneous, because nobody was there at the time he fell down.

Food Production

\+

*907. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** **Shri Supakar:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he made a statement in London on the 6th July, 1961 that bigger food production than requirement was not advisable etc. and that India was in a position to export foodgrains; and

(b) if so, whether there is to be any change in the policy of import of foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The remarks made by the Minister of Food and Agriculture in London were reported in the press somewhat out of context. On his return to India, the Minister clarified the position at a press conference held on 12-7-1961 and explained that no slowing down of food production or export of foodgrains was contemplated.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The Deputy Minister said that the hon. Minister's remarks were reported out of context. May I know what was the context in which he made those remarks?

Shri A. M. Thomas: My senior colleague had reason to be highly satisfied with the achievements we

have made on the food front. It has touched the 80 million ton mark and it has even surpassed the 80 million ton mark. So, he only expressed satisfaction with regard to the progress made by us in the field of food production. He also mentioned that we have to keep a balance between cash crops and foodgrains.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Am I to understand that Shri Patil had said that we were not concerned any longer with increasing food production, as we had ample for our requirements and adequite for exports also? This statement is completely unfounded.

Shri A. M. Thomas: According to the proposals made by the Food Ministry we have got a production target of 100 to 105 million tons to be achieved towards the end of the third Five Year Plan. So, it could not have been said that there is any question of slowing down our production in this matter. There is the question of large-scale imports from America under the PL 480 programme of about 17 million tons to be imported in a period of four years. We also want to build up buffer stocks. So, there was no question of any slowing down of production at all.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Leaving aside exporting foodgrains to foreign countries, may I know whether India will be a self-supporting country within the five-year period?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is what we propose to achieve That is the objective.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Deputy Minister was trying to explain that this statement could not have been made.

Shri A M. Thomas: According to the Minister, himself, it was not made.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In that case, Sir, why is it that no action was taken against the Press which had given this information which was completely wrong?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Every matter is not taken up like that and a fight started. Sometimes it is very well to let things alone. We will go to the next question.

Vamsadhara Project

*910. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi.** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised project report and estimates in respect of the Gotta reservoir on Vamsadhra Project have been received by Government;

(b) if so, the detail of the revised Project report and estimates; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Orissa Government to this?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project comprises a low anicut at Neradi with a right side canal, a masonry dam with an average height of 114 ft. above the foundation of Gotta, 28½ miles below Neradi anicut across Vamsadhara river with two canals on either bank. The total estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 1359.50 lakhs.

(c) The Government of Orissa have no objection to the execution of the Vamsadhara Project at Gotta site

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government of Orissa first objected to the consatruction at Neradi and even the work of construction was stopped by the previous Government of Orissa?

Shri Hathi: They did not start construction; the anicut was only inaugurated. There also the prior approval of the Planning Commission was not taken. Subsequently there was a meeting between the Chief Ministers of Andhra and Orissa and it was stated that the Orissa Government had no objection. But they wanted to safeguard against the water-logging of the area and therefore they had asked for certain

details. As soon as these details are received the Orissa Government would communicate their approval.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the position now? May I know whether after the talks the work is proceeding or the work has been stopped till the report is received?

Shri Hathi: No. The talk took place only on the 17th and 18th of July. I do not think the work is proceeding, because the project is not cleared.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What was the original objection of the Orissa Government for the construction of this anicut at Neradi, and may I know how this objection has been now overcome by the present Government?

Shri Hathi: No, the Planning Commission has not yet overcome the objection. The discussion was between the two Chief Ministers. The Orissa Government said that their area might be water-logged by this project and they wanted some details. Those details have not yet been furnished.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: When the details have not yet been furnished and the Planning Commission has not taken into consideration any of these details, how is it that the work of construction has started in the Neradi site?

Shri Hathi: I do not think the work has started; they only formally inaugurated the project.

Pipes for Water Supply Scheme

***912. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated requirement of G.I. pipes and special for water supply schemes in hand and those to be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) what is the present production capacity and what arrangements have been made for meeting the full demand?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Minister of Commerce and Industry will be happy to reply to the question in due course.

It is a transferred question, Sir, and this is the way we reply. It has been transferred to the Minister of Commerce and Industry and at the earliest opportunity he will answer the question.

Mr. Speaker: Has it been intimated to the Secretariat here that they would like to transfer it to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, some little time is taken between the two respective ministries. When the time is too short for the other Ministry to reply, they take the earliest opportunity to reply. This is what we have been advised by the Parliament Secretariat, and we have also been told that this is the proper reply to be given.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It seems, Sir, your directions are not being followed. On a previous occasion you were pleased to direct that when a question does not pertain to a particular Ministry that Ministry should inform the Lok Sabha Secretariat so that the question may not be put for that day.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members would have noticed that whenever a question is addressed wrongly to a particular Minister and he points it out by writing to this Secretariat or by transferring it to the concerned Ministry, we note against that question in the margin 'Since transferred to such and such Ministry". Possibly the hon. Minister had no time to intimate.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have certain questions to ask to the Minister of Health in respect of part (a) of the question. He knows what the schemes are for the water supply and whether those

schemes are stuck up or not. He is executing those schemes. He knows what the requirements of raw materials are. He has received several reports in this respect. This particular point has been highlighted in those reports. I want to know whether the Ministry of Health has taken certain steps in respect of those reports or not. There are many questions that I would like to put to this Ministry.

Shri Karmarkar: With a view to apprise ourselves of the position, we have appointed rather a high-power committee with the hon. Member as a distinguished Member of the committee. Now, things take a little amount of time. Sometimes bottlenecks occur as well. G.I. pipes may not be available at the proper time. That is a fact which we are raising in regard to the water supply schemes. At this moment I will not be in a position to say what exactly is the shortage. If notice is given, I shall try to collect that information from all State Governments where the schemes have been held up for want of pipes, and I shall be happy to lay that information on the Table in due course.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Apart from the fact that a highpower committee is going into the larger question, apart from the fact that the committee's work will be there, the hon. Minister says that he has to collect the information regarding these health water supply schemes from the State Governments. That is another matter. He can say that he has not got the information or he is not able to give that information. But the cannot say that it is for the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give the information in respect of at least part (a) of the question.

Shri Karmarkar: In fairness to my hon. friend I should like to reply. Whenever we sanction a water-supply scheme, we give the administrative sanction, the financial sanction and there the matter ends. The particular State Government has to indent for pipes. They do not come to us for pipes, they come to us for money. They go to the Commerce and Industry Ministry for pipes. That is the long and short of it. If you direct me, Sir, I shall try to collect that information also and answer, as I said, at the earliest possible date. I have no information at present.

Mr. Speaker: I will transfer this to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Karmarkar: Thanks very much, Sir.

Reduction in Railway Freight Rates

*914. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has demanded a reduction in the Railway freight-rates as an export promotion measure;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what is Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Extension of the concession to as many commodities as possible.

(c) The Government have already appointed a permanent Inter-Ministerial Committee of officials to examine individual requests for reduction in freight rates on export traffic and action is taken on the recommendations of the Committee. No special action is called for on the suggestion made by the Federation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Indian goods fail to capture foreign markets on account of their high prices and high freight is an important factor in keeping their prices high?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, we are conceding concessions in freight rate in some items to the maximum extent of 50 per cent of the actual

freight rate. I think that is a very substanitial concession.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the freight rates are not considered to be a substantial factor which come in the way of increasing our exports?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): No; I do not think that is so. Every item is being examined—every exportable commodity—by a committee of our Ministry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and where they find that by giving certain concessions in the freight rates that commodity may find a market in other countries such concessions are granted.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Export Promotion Councils were consulted; if so, what was their opinion

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: A permanent committee consisting of the Railways and the State Trading Corporation in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is functioning, and that Committee will examine anything that is placed before it.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know on what particular commodity these freight rates are proposed to be increased—I mean decreased.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is not proposed to increased the freight rate on any commodity; it will only be decreased.

Shri Kasliwal: I said 'decreased'—that was only an error.

Mr. Speaker: There is no proposal to increase the rates.

Shri Kasliwal: I was not asking about increase. I wanted to know the decrease or reduction of rates for particular commodities.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have given a list of commodities and certain engineering goods, while presenting the budget for the railways. It is a long list containing 40 or 50 commodities.

Postal Circle for Kerala

\+

*916. { **Shri Jinachandran:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** }

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1327 on the 9th March, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal to create a separate postal circle for Kerala?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): A separate P & T Circle for Kerala was created on 1-7-1961 with its Headquarters at Trivandrum.

Shri Jinachandran: May I know how many P & T Circles are major circles and how many are minor circles under the directorate?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The Kerala Circle is a comparatively small one, comprising 7 postal divisions, one RMS division, 3 engineering division, one gazetted head office and gazetted telegraph office. The number of post-offices are comparatively less than in other circles which are under a Post-master-General. Hence, it has been decided to have a DPT in charge of the circle. The question of upgrading of the circles in Assam, Kerala, Orissa and Rajasthan is, however, being examined by the P & T Board.

Shri Tangamani: Formerly, Kerala circle was also part of the Madras circle. In view of the formation of the Kerala circle, may I know whether the workers, particularly in the telephones, who know Tamil and who are now in the Kerala Circle will be transferred to Madras and those who know only Malayalam will be transferred to Kerala?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have adjusted this as much as we can. But there are still some people who know Tamil and others who know Malayalam working in other regions. That is happening in other regions also.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is under the consideration of Government to have mutual transfers, if it is so desired, because of the formation of the new circle?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: If the exigencies of service allow it, we will be prepared to do it.

Posting of Class I Officers on Railways

***918. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether new class I entrants on Railways are not kept in the regions of their residence;

(b) since when this practice has been adopted and reasons for the same; and

(c) whether it is in line with all India practice adopted by Home Ministry or it is a practice peculiar to the Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) It is correct that they are so kept.

(b) This policy has been adopted since 1956 mainly with a view to broaden the outlook of Railway officers, and to maintain the unitary character of the administration of Railways which provide a strong bond for uniting the people of the country.

(c) The practice adopted by the Ministry of Home Affairs is to allot, as far as practicable, 50 per cent of the candidates in the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service to each State cadre from outside the State.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister has considered this matter in the light of the great hardship caused to the officers in many cases? Even the Home Ministry, though they are very anxious about national integration, have permitted at least 50 per cent of the officers to be posted in their own regions. So, how is it that the rail-

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Why should they be posted in the home region? There is no proposal to revise the procedure in the railways.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am asking about the justification for the railways to have a different practice from the one which is being followed in all other Ministries of the Central Government, whether it is the postal department or the Home Ministry.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Shri Mathur will perhaps appreciate that the analogy of the Home Ministry cannot be applied *mutatis mutandis* to the railways. Once an IAS or IPS officer is allotted to a particular cadre in a particular State, he continues to remain in that State for ever, whereas in our case he is transferable to any part of the country. That does not apply to the Home Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Does the hon. Minister also take into consideration the fact that these regions of the railways are much larger than that of other departments?

Mr. Speaker: These are all arguments.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not an argument.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants a particular change of policy, and he puts it in the form of a question. This is not seeking information. The hon. Member definitely does not want the existing practice to continue for various reasons which he may consider to be very proper, but the hon. Minister takes a different view. I would not allow a change of policy to be put in the form of a question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have found that the practice is very different in other departments. So, I wanted to know the special reasons which made this department adopt this particular course.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already referred to national integration. Also, according to him, the

officer is posted to a State, he always continues to be there and he is not allowed to go to another State. So far as the Railways are concerned, after a few years, he is transferred to another region.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is the other way round.

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow such questions. A change of policy ought not to be taken up for discussion during the question hour.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: All right, I will not refer to it. May I seek for information on another aspect?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether in the implementation of this scheme you take into consideration only the home State of that particular individual or the wider circle of the entire railway region?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: He is not posted in that railway if it covers for the greater part, his home State.

Port Charges for Sillimanite Ore

*921. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Ministry of Transport and Communications made a request to the Calcutta Port Commissioners recently for reducing the port charges for sillimanite ore;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether the request has since been declined; and

(d) if so, on what grounds?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The Bharat Chamber of Commerce made a representation in March 1959 to the Director of Export Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the levy of port charges at a reduced rate on sillimanite ore exported from the Calcutta Port. A copy of this representation was sent to the Port Commissioners by the Government of India for comments in April 1959.

(b) The Bharat Chamber represented that Port charges on sillimanite ore be substantially reduced but did not specify any amount.

(c) and (d). All types of ores such as iron, manganese, kyanite, sillimanite etc. shipped in bulk are assessed to port charges at the special rates provided in the statutory Schedule of Charges. Whenever such ores are shipped in bags, the mode of handling is different and port charges are realised at the rates applicable to general cargo, which are higher than the special rates. On the advice of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, the Director of Export Promotion was, therefore, requested to inform the Bharat Chamber of Commerce to advise their constituent member firms to ship sillimanite ore in bulk.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I find from the statement that the port charges on sillimanite ore is substantially reduced. But it did not specify any amount. May I know whether if the amount is known to them there will be reduction in port charges?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri P. C. Borooah: It is stated that they have not specified the amount of business. Suppose they state the amount of business, then, will the reduction of port charges be considered?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, the hon. Member will have to take the information from the hon. Minister privately.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The Bharat Chamber of Commerce have asked the port authorities that the port charges on sillimanite ore be reduced and the port commissioners replied to that, that if they know the amount they can consider the question. It has been stated often that they did not specify the amount. Suppose the

amount is specified, will there be reduction in port charges?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The Bharat Chamber of Commerce made a representation that the port charges on sillimanite ore be reduced. So, the Director of Export Promotion requested the Bharat Chamber of Commerce to advise their constituents to ship sillimanite ore in bulk.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: What is the quantity that is exported at present from the Calcutta port? Is there any expectation of this quantity being increased?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I must ask for notice for this question.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into such details. Hon. Members will go to the port and get that information.

Power Supply in Delhi

***923. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Power Supply will be adversely affected on account of the inevitable closure of certain Bhakra Nangal generating units early next year;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) how long it will take to bring the power supply position to the level as envisaged in the recent Punjab Government's undertaking for additional power supply to the Capital?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to close down any of the generating units early next year.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Originally an additional 40,000 K.W. of power was planned to be supplied to Delhi from the Left Bank Power House by May, 1961; subsequently this programme was changed to 20,000 K.W. in 1961 and remaining 20,000 K.W. in 1962. This commitment is likely to be fulfilled. Out of 20,000 K.W. for 1961, 15,000 K.W. has already been supplied.

Mr. Speaker: Now the question list is over. This is the first day when we have finished the question list.

An Hon. Member: Some of the important questions can be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: I will first see if any of the hon. Members who have tabled questions and who were absent when I first called their names have since come. f any such hon. Member is present in the House, he may stand in his seat. I find none. So, if any hon. Member wants any particular question to be taken up, I will do so.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Starred Question 900 may be taken up.

Coal Supply to Railways

***900. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal supply to the Railways has improved in quality and quantity since 1st April, 1961;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what steps are being taken to maintain and ensure full supply of right type of coal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There was some improvement in stocks on the Central Northern, North-Easterr and Northeast Frontier Railways during the said period, though there has been some deterioration in the case of others particularly Southern and Western Railways. Some improvement has also been made in the quality of coal supplied.

(b) Coal stocks on Central, Northern, North-Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways improved by about one day's consumption while those on Western and Southern Railways deteriorated to the same extent.

(c) With a view to improve and ensure full supply of right type of coal, coal loading in the Bengal and Bihar coalfields has been stepped up and

the Railway Inspection Organisation which had started functioning in the public sector collieries of Karanpura and Bokaro area last year would also be extended to the collieries in other areas in the private and public sectors as soon as the contract system of procurement of loco coal is brought into force. Washeries for the beneficiation of non-coking coals are also proposed to be set up to meet the deficiency in superior grades of non-coking coals required for the Railways.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the normal stock of coal held by the Southern Railway? May I know if it is a fact that there was a terrible shortage of coal in the Southern Railway in the first week of August and some goods trains had to be cancelled?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: For the Southern Railway, the maximum is 30 days' stock and the minimum is 14 days. But, in August, it came down to as much as 5 days' stock largely due to the fact that coal transport by ship did not come up to the expected level: instead of 47 ships being transported, only 37 came. There was shortage both in the Southern and the Western Railway.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Madras Airport

***895. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1120 on the 27th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the proposed scheme for the improvement of Madras airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The detailed estimates are being drawn up and the matter is expected to be finalised early.

Intake of Calories by Indians

***896. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians have the lowest intake of calories in the world; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard to raise the general health of the people by raising their diet standards?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Salt Traffic

***902. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been adopted to link up salt traffic with coal movement; and

(b) if so, what is the scheme and how it is operated?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The only scheme we have is that ships carrying coal to Tuticorin and Saurashtra ports can lift salt whenever available on their return voyage since low priority has been granted to movement of salt by the rail route which makes this cargo available for ships.

Fire in Baroda House

***903. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of fire having broken out in Baroda House, Head Quarters of Northern Railways in Delhi, considerable office records and furniture etc. were destroyed;

(b) if so, the cause of the fire; and

(c) the details of records etc. destroyed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b).

Yes, Sir. The Committee appointed to enquire into the incident have come to the conclusion that fire broke out as a result of a cigarette or bidi butt end having been thrown by some careless passerby or mischief monger.

(c) The articles destroyed on this account included certain registers, files, records of measurement Rolls requisition books, stock registers etc., electric fittings, uniforms, pelmets, Tools & Plant and Janitor's stock.

दिल्ली के विकास क्षेत्र

*१०६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने दिल्ली में विकास के लिए कुछ क्षेत्र घोषित किये है.

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे क्षेत्र कहा-कहा हैं; और

(ग) उनका कब तक विकास किया जायेगा ।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी—३१५७/६१]

Floods in Southern India

***908. Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the damages caused to the properties of P. & T. as a result of the flood havoc in Southern India recently; and

(b) whether telecommunications were repaired in time?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Extensive floods occurred in Madras, Andhra, Mysore, Kerala and Maharashtra Circles. Very little damage was caused in the Andhra and Madras Circles and interruptions to trunk and local services were few. They were also repaired quickly. There was some damage in Mysore and Kerala Circles but as a rule the lines were restored within a few hours. Extensive damage, however, occurred in Poona in the Maharashtra Circle. The estimated total loss in the Maharashtra Circle was Rs. 2,12,900 and in the other four Circles Rs. 38,600.

(b) Restoration of interrupted lines was ordinarily completed within a few hours except when the staff could not reach the site due to roads being impassable or site of breakdown being inaccessible because of flood water. Restoration of communications in Poona area, however, took longer because of the extensive damage. Only in 35 cases have telephone connections not been restored in Poona because either the houses where the telephones were installed have collapsed or the subscribers are no longer living there.

Shipping Shortage for Movement of Coal

***909. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shipping shortage has been holding up the movement of coal to coastal ports and at coal pit; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) There have been several factors holding up the movement of coal by sea such as monsoon conditions, strike by boatmen unloading salt at Calcutta, sudden and unexpected deterioration in the draft in the Hooghly river as well as shortage of coastal tonnage and delay in the turnround of ships. There has been no accumulation of coal at pit-heads due to shortfall in the movement of coal by sea.

(b) The question of bringing additional ships in this trade by acquisition or chartering is under consideration of Government. In regard to improving the turn-round of available ships, the position is constantly under review by Government as well as the three Co-ordination Committees at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Payment of Freight to Foreign Shipowners

*911. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing large amount of foreign exchange in the payment of freight to foreign shipowners;

(b) whether Government have considered the proposal of the shipowners to constitute a separate foreign exchange pool for shipping companies from their earnings; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not creating such a pool?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir, since our existing fleet is capable of carrying about 9 per cent of our foreign trade.

(b) and (c). The proposal has been carefully considered by Government but has not been accepted because it would not be in the over-all national interest to create separate pools for every foreign exchange earning industry.

Sharavatty Hydro Electric Project

*913. **Shri Achar:** Will the **Minister of Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to prune the financial provision for Sharavatty Valley Hydro Electric Project and if so, the reasons for such reduction; and

(b) whether the first stage of the project would be completed according to schedule?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) On account of delay in the procurement of equipment from abroad, the completion of the first stage is likely to be delayed by about eight months.

D.V.C. Waters for Irrigation

*915. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri Suhiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the persistent allegations made in Calcutta Press and also by spokesmen of West Bengal Government about non-supply or utterly inadequate supply of irrigation water by Damodar Valley Corporation in its irrigation command area in the six districts of West Bengal viz. Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapur, Bankura, Hughly and Howrah in the month of July for replanting Aman Paddy and about the failure of the Damodar Valley Corporation to keep its distribution canals, embankments and syphons in a state of proper repairs;

(b) what is the exact position now in this regard;

(c) what is the total extent of irrigation command area in terms of acres and what is the total area for which water could be made available in July this year as against the total requisition of the West Bengal Government;

(d) the number of breaches in embankments which were reported on the left bank and the right bank canals and the number of defective syphons and the reasons of their being in a state of dis-repair; and

(e) the reasons given by the West Bengal Government for their unwillingness to take over the administration of the canals?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e).

A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 30].

Road Accidents in Delhi

*917. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of road accidents in Delhi has been on the increase during the past few years despite many steps taken to regulate traffic; and

(b) if so, the further steps proposed to be taken to check the number of accidents?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 31].

Price of Locomotive

*919. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Locomotive manufactured in Chittaranjan has further come down as a result of more production;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) how does it compare with price of Locomotive manufactured in 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). In 1960-61 the average cost of a W.G. locomotive manufactured by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works was slightly less than the previous year's cost as indicated below:

1959-60 — Rs. 4.10 lakhs.	Excluding proforma dividend charges.
1960-61 — Approx. Rs. 4.05 lakhs.	-do-

Licensing of River Crafts

*920. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are intending to license river crafts; and

(b) if so, details of the proposal?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Inland waterways and traffic thereon being a State subject, the powers of the Central Government to legislate for licensing river craft are confined to mechanically propelled vessels. Such vessels are already covered by the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917.

(b) Does not arise.

Irregular Purchase of Stores by Calcutta Port Commissioners

*922. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1017 on the 6th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Port Commissioners in consultation with the Central Government have considered the report of inquiry regarding irregular purchase of stores; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The Calcutta Port Commissioners have accepted the findings of the Inquiry Officer and have decided the action proposed to be taken against the officers who have been found guilty. The next step will be to issue show-cause notices to the delinquent officers. The final decision regarding the punishments to be awarded to them will be taken after giving due consideration to any representation which they may make in reply to these notices.

Catering Colleges

2201. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4334 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether scheme for setting up catering colleges with special reference to their location, training programme and number of persons to be trained has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The details of the scheme have not yet been finalised.

Sugar Mills in Co-operative Sector in U.P.

2202. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4400 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the remaining proposals for setting up sugar mills in co-operative sector in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). In view of surplus production of sugar in the country, it has been decided not to license any further capacity in the sugar industry for the present. The remaining proposals will be considered if and when it is decided to resume licensing of additional capacity.

National Institute of Tropical Meteorology

2203. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1886 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to start a National Institute of Tropical Meteorology; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under examination.

Removal of Fish Plates

2204. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1727 on the 25th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the police have since completed the investigation regarding the removal of fish plates near Dehra Dun Station; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

A few arrests have been made in this case which will shortly be put up in court by the State Police.

Damodar Valley Corporation Act

2205. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3801 on the 25th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the draft amendments to the Damodar Valley Corporation Act; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The

proposed amendments are still under consideration in consultation with the D.V.C. and the participating Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

Standard Designation and Duty Lists of Class IV Railway Staff

2206. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1296 on the 4th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Standard designation and duty lists of Class IV Staff have since been issued by the Railway Board as recommended by the Class IV Staff Promotion Committee; and

(b) if not, whether they are likely to be issued?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The standard designations and duty lists of Class IV Staff of the major departments of the Railway like Transportation, Civil Engineering and Mechanical are likely to be issued within the period mentioned in reply to Starred Question No. 1296 on 4th April, 1961 and the others may take some more time.

Central Technical Assistance Board for Inland Water Transport

2207. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2726 on the 4th April, 1961 and state the nature of progress made so far in setting up a Central Technical Assistance Board as recommended by the Inland Water Transport Committee?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The proposal to set up a Central Technical Assistance Board to advise Government on technical problems relating to Ports and Inland Water Transport is still under consideration. In view of the general ban imposed by Government on the creation of new posts, and of the need for economy of expenditure, it is necessary to restrict the staff to be sanctioned to the barest minimum. These details are being worked out.

Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia

2208. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2742 on the 4th April, 1961, and state the further progress since made in the preparation of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia for the country?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The recommendations of the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Sub-Committee are still under examination.

Sugar Factory in Hastinapur

2209. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2755 on the 4th April, 1961 and state the progress made, if any, with regard to establishing a sugar factory in Hastinapur?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): No progress has been made so far.

Co-operative Societies in U.P.

2210. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 3213 on the 12th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received report of the team appointed to study the work of co-operative societies in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the summary of conclusions and recommendations made by the study team is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 32].

Irrigation Tube-Wells in Punjab

2211. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given financial assistance to the Punjab Government for the construction of irrigation tube-wells during the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Financial assistance has been given by the Central Government for schemes in the agricultural sector as a whole. The amount earmarked by the Punjab Government for Tube-wells Project in 1960-61 is Rs. 41 lakhs.

Train Collision near Bagmar

2212. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1563 on the 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the investigation into the causes of collision of passenger train between Dongargaon and Bagmar; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Forest Resources of the Country

2213. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4049 on the 28th April, 1961 and state the further progress made for conducting a detailed survey of the forest resources of the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A detailed scheme has since been formulated within the provision of Rs. 1·27 crores approved by the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance. An application for assistance from the U.N. Special Fund to the extent of about Rs. 30 lakhs is now being made. The survey itself is expected to be taken up only from 1962-63.

Water from Bhakra Dam for Branches of West Jamuna Canal

2214. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of branches of West Jamuna Canal which will receive water from Bhakra Dam;

(b) the time by which they will receive water from Bhakra Dam;

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to convert the flood of western Jamuna canal into perennial canals;

(d) the names of the canals which will be converted into perennial canals; and

(e) the approximate time by which this work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): (a) Sirsa Branch.

(b) It is already receiving non-perennial supplies of water from the Bhakra reservoir. Perennial supplies are expected from 1963-64.

(c) It is presumed the hon. Member is referring to the steps to convert non-perennial channels of the Western Jamuna Canal into perennial chanels. If so, these are:—

(i) Construction of the Brakra Dam.

(ii) Installation of tube-wells which feed the non-perennial channels with water during periods of lean supply from the river.

(iii) Lining of the existing channels.

(d) A final decision has not yet been taken.

(e) The work of converting non-perennial canals into perennial canals after the existing channels are lined is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan.

Automatic Telephones in Maharashtra

2215. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the names of places where automatic telephone lines had been installed in Maharasht a during the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The names of places where new automatic exchanges have been installed in Maharashtra in the year 1960-61 is given below:—

(i) Akkalkot.—50 lines.

(ii) Khed (Ratnagiri).—50 lines.

(iii) Kirloskarwadi.—10 lines.

(iv) Koregaon.—50 lines.

(v) Malinagar.—25 lines.

(vi) Malvan.—50 lines.

(vii) Pimpri.—50 lines.

(viii) Sawantwadi.—50 lines.

2. Extensions to the following automatic exchanges were also carried out in 1960/61.

(i) Bombay telephone system.—1100 lines.

(ii) Miraj.—50 lines.

(iii) Nira.—25 lines.

Fertilizers allowed to Maharashtra

2216. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of Ammonium Sulphate and other fertilizers which have been allotted to Maharashtra for 1961-62 from April to June 1961; and

(b) the total quantity of fertilisers despatched to Maharashtra during the above period?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). For the year 1961-62 the first allotment made to all the States was for the period April-September, 1961 and not for April-June. The allocation and despatches are given below:—

(All figures in metric tons)

Kind of fertilizer	Quantity allotted for the period April—September, 1961	Quantity despatched till 15-8-1961
Sulphate of Ammonia	60,000	31,200
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	21,000*	9,580
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	6,500	5,070
Urea	15,000	12,230

*This includes an additional allocation of 10,000 tons. The State Government did not accept the additional allocation.

Food Production

2217. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has fixed the target of foodgrains production and the necessary allocation under the Third Five Year Plan for Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Yes, the target of additional production of foodgrains envisaged during the Third Plan period for Maharashtra is 17 32 lakh tons and the total production of foodgrains in 1965-66 is 79·98 lakh tons. This target of additional production is expected to be achieved from the following schemes:—

Major and Minor irrigation,

Fertilisers and Manures.

Improved seeds,

Land development and Soil Conservation,

Improved Agricultural Practices.

The financial allocations made for various heads of development under the State Plan having a bearing on production are as under:—

	Rs. crores
(*i*) Agricultural production	14 89
(*ii*) Minor Irrigation	15 79
(*iii*) Soil Conservation	20 84
TOTAL	51 52

Minor Irrigation

2218. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have allotted any financial assistance to the Maharashtra Government for the construction of irrigation tube-wells during the year 1961-62 so far; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No; as the Maharashtra Government has not formulated any programme for construction of State Tube-wells during 1961-62. The State Government proposes to do so after groundwater availability in areas recommended by it is assessed by the Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Maithon Dam

2219. **Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maithon Dam is being silted up and water level has become low; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take for preventing the same?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) (i) Silting up of a reservoir formed by the construction of a dam is a natural phenomenon, but to what extent the Maithon Reservoir is being silted up, will have to be ascertained by means of Sedimentation Surveys. This survey has not yet been undertaken in the Maithon Reservoir and the same will be undertaken after completing works at Panchet Hill Reservoir.

(ii) The water level in the Maithon reservoir was, however, drawn down to 5 ft. below Dead Storage Level early in June, 1961 to meet the demand for hydel power.

(b) Soil conservation and afforestation measures are undertaken with a view to reducing as far as possible, the flow of silt deposits into the reservoirs.

Naharkatiya Thermal Power Station, Assam

2220. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of power in Kilowatts in Naharkatiya Thermal Power Station, Assam State; and

(b) the cost of the power station?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Naharkatiya Thermal Power Station in Assam which will be taken up during the Third Plan period will have, on completion, a total capacity of 67·2 MW.

(b) The cost of the entire scheme, including transmission and distribution works, has been estimated at Rs. 10·72 crores.

पिछली खरीफ की फसल में पैदा किए गए खाद्यान्न

२२२१. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कि पिछली खरीफ की फसल में उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितना अन्न पैदा हुआ; और

(ख) इसके पूर्व की दो खरीफ की फसलों में कितना अन्न पैदा हुआ था ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मों० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) और (ख).

(संख्या हजार टनों में)

खाद्यान्न	१९५८–५९	१९५९–६०	१९६०–६१
चावल	२,९८४	२,४२५	३,०२६
ज्वार	६२४	५८२	४८९
बाजरा	५५४	६०९	४१४
मक्का	६११	१,०१३	६१९
रागी	९६	८८	८८
छोटी ज्वार	३२४	२६३	२५७
जौ	६५०	७४४	८७८
अन्य खरीफ दालें	६७	६४	७०
कुल	५,९१०	५,७८८	५,८४१

नोट :— १९५८–५९ और १९५९–६० के आंकड़े आंशिक रूप में संशोधित अनुमान हैं—जबकि १९६०–६१ के अन्तिम अनुमान हैं और उनमे संशोधन हो सकता है ।

Water Supply Schemes for Kangra

2222. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the Rural Water Supply Schemes sanctioned and completed in the Kangra District (Punjab) during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the number and names of the Urban Water Supply Schemes sanctioned and completed in the Kangra District (Punjab) during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 33].

(b) No urban water supply scheme was sanctioned for that District during that period.

Package Programme in Ludhiana District

2223. { Shri D. C. Sharma: Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the outline of the Package Programme introduced in Ludhiana district of Punjab for increasing the food production;

(b) the amount to be spent every year for this purpose;

(c) the number of new employees to be employed for this purpose and the annual expenditure to be incurred on them; and

(d) the annual production of foodgrains in Ludhiana during the last three years and the extent of increase estimated to be effected therein after the completion of this Programme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 34].

Indians in F.A.O.

2224. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals working in F.A.O. Secretariat and its important agencies at present; and

(b) the procedure of appointment thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 66.

(b) Applications are invited on a global basis and appointments made by the Director General on the recommendation of the Appointment Committee. The prescribed criterion for selection is as follows:—

> "In appointing the staff, the Director General shall, subject to the paramount importance of securing the highest standards of efficiency and of technical competence, pay due regard to the importance of selecting personnel recruited on as wide a geographical basis as is possible."

National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal

2225. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in constructing buildings and other items at the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The progress made in construction of buildings and other items at the N.D.R.I., Karnal is given below:—

(1) *Construction of buildings*:—

(a) *Students Hostel.*—The constriuction work is nearing completion.

(b) *Dairy Technology Division and Dairy Science College.*—Tenders were called for four times by the C.P.W.D. but there was no response. Tenders have again been called for.

(c) *Administration Block.*—Firm estimates together with the plan of the building are awaited from the C.P.W.D.

(d) *Cattle Yard Buildings.*—The construction work has not yet started; it is likely to be taken up during 1961-62.

(e) *Additional Residential quarters for staff.*—The construction of 26 additional residential quarters is expected to be taken up during 1961-62 Necessary administrative approval has been issued.

(2) *Other Items*:—

The Post-graduate M.Sc. (Dairying) and the B.Sc. (Dairy Husbandry) Courses were started at the N.D.R.I., Karnal in February and July, 1961, respectively. The new Experimental Dairy has started functioning.

Reservation Clerks on Northern Railway

2226. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reservation clerks on Northern Railway grade-wise and

station-wise; and

(b) the number of passenger guides working on Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 35].

(b) 41.

Casual Workers on Northern Railway

2227. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual workers on the Northern Railway at present;

(b) how many of such workers have put in more than one year of continuous work; and

(c) the number absorbed in regular service during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 40,281.

(b) 1,655.

(c) 346.

Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic Systems of Medicine in Jammu and Kashmir

2228. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the financial assistance given by the Central Government for the development of Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic Systems of Medicine in Jammu and Kashmir State during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs. 11,000 was sanctioned to the State Government during 1959-60 and 1960-61 under the group "Other Schemes—Medical" which included schemes relating to the development of Homoeopathy and Ayurveda. Since the State Government can regulate the expenditure on the various schemes included in one group it is not possible to state definitely the schemes on which the amount sanctioned by the Government of India was utilised.

No financial assistance was paid to any private institution in Jammu and Kashmir during the Second Plan period.

Medium Irrigation Projects in Delhi

2229. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance asked for and given towards the construction of Medium Irrigation Projects in Delhi during 1960-61; and

(b) the names of the projects sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No medium irrigation project was under execution in Delhi during the Second Plan period and as such the question of financial assistance during 1960-61 does not arise.

Railway Quarters

2230. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters and the places in which they have been constructed for Railway employees on the Northern Railway during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the number of quarters allotted during the period; and

(c) the number of employees on the waiting list as on the 1st July, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 1342 in 1959-60 and 1036 in 1960-61.

A division-wise statement showing the places where quarters have been constructed is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3158/61].

(b) 1530 in 1959-60.

867 in 1960-61.

Figures for 1959-60 include quarters completed towards the end of 1958-59.

(c) 39,784.

घी के मूल्य

२२३१. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि आजकल घी के बहुत दाम बढ़ गये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रोक-थाम के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

कृषि उप-मंत्री (श्री मों० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) घी कोई नियन्त्रित पदार्थ नहीं है । उसके दामों में गिरावट लाने के लिए फिर भी पशु पालन और डेरी विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत यह प्रयत्न किये जा रहे है कि दूध का उत्पादन बढ़े, घी की मात्रा बढ़े और उसके निर्माण कार्य का विकास हो और उसका पणन हो ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध वितरण योजना

२२३२. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के सामने ऐसी कोई योजना विचाराधीन है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध वितरण योजना का पीने योग्य ठंडा या गर्म दूध जनता को भी मिल सके जिस के लिए और डिपो खोले जायेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मों० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना पहले से ही गर्म और ठंडा दोनों प्रकार का दूध पार्लियामेंट हाउस, नई दिल्ली में सारा दिन दुकान पर दे रही है । निम्न लिखित स्थानों की दुकानों पर केवल ठंडा दूध बेचा जा रहा है :

(१) सेन्ट्रल डेरी, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना, पश्चिमी पटेल नगर, नई दिल्ली ।

(२) कृषि भवन, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड, नई दिल्ली ।

(३) योजना भवन, पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट नई दिल्ली ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना यथा समय ५० ऐसी दुकानों के खोलने के लिए विचार कर रही है ।

कृषि योजनायें

२२३३. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने कई कृषि योजनायें स्वीकार की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजनाओं का राज्यानुसार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० डा० देशमुख): (क) और (ख). कृषि, पशुपालन और सम्बन्धित विषयों पर वर्तमान में रहने में ही चल रही कुछ योजनाओं के विस्तार की सिफारिश के अतिरिक्त, भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् के सलाहकार बोर्ड ने अपनी जुलाई १९६१ की बैठक में कुछ नयी अनुसन्धान योजनाओं को स्वीकार किया । ये अब स्थायी वित्त समिति को और परिषद की कार्यकारिणी समिति को, जो कि अगस्त, १९६१ के अन्तिम सप्ताह में होगी, मंजूरी के लिये भेजी जायेंगी ।

दिल्ली में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र

२२३४. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में (स्टेरीलाइजेशन) नपुंसक बनाने का केन्द्र खोला जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे ही केन्द्र भारत के अन्य बड़े-बड़े शहरों में भी खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) वन्ध्यकरण आपरेशनों की सुविधायें दिल्ली के निम्नलिखित अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध हैं :—

(१) विलिंगडन अस्पताल
(२) सफदरजंग अस्पताल
(३) हिन्दूराव अस्पताल
(४) विक्टोरिया जनाना अस्पताल
(५) गिरधारी लाल अस्पताल
(६) लेडी हार्डिंग अस्पताल
(७) इरविन अस्पताल

(ख) और (ग). वन्ध्यकरण आपरेशनों की सुविधायें साधारणतया अन्य बड़े बड़े शहरों के अस्पतालों में पहले ही उपलब्ध हैं। भारत सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिये राज्य सरकारों को शत प्रतिशत आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की है :—

(१) वन्ध्यकरण आपरेशनों के लिये जिला स्तर तक के अस्पतालों में कर्मचारियों की वृद्धि ;

(२) चिकित्सा शिक्षण संस्थाओं में वन्ध्यकरण आपरेशनों के तकनीक में मेडिकल अफसरों और सहायक कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण ; और

(३) वन्ध्यकरण आपरेशनों के लिये सर्जन शल्य क्रिया एकों की व्यवस्था ।

Santa Cruz Airport

2235. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the work of modernisation of Santa Cruz Airport including the establishment of up-to-date Radar system has progressed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work of modernisation has been stopped; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) All essential modern facilities including an Airfield Surveillance Radar for operations by heavy intercontinental jet transport aircraft are available at Bombay (Santa Cruz) Airport.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Filaria in Coimbatore

2236. **Shri Nanjappan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of filarial cases occurred during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far in Coimbatore (Madras State); and

(b) whether any survey has been made regarding the preventive measures so far carried out?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Government of Madras have been requested to furnish the required information and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Stock of Foodgrains in Punjab

2237. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat weighing 8515 maunds stocked in depots in Punjab during the period October, 1954 to June 1958 has not been disposed of till now;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the loss suffered thereby?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Agriculture Minister's Visit Abroad

2238. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Minister of Agriculture visited Australia, New Zealand and U.S.A. to study latest developments in those countries in regard to fishery, dairy farming, animal husbandry and poultry farming; and

(b) if so, what were his observations?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The object of the observation tour was to study scientific agricultural methods and techniques relating to dairy plants and feed lots, commercial poultry, poultry feed industry and inland fishery, since it was felt that there was a considerable scope for giving an industrial slant in these fields in India. Deputy Minister visited a number of processing factories and institutions connected with activities in the above fields. The experience gained by him will be used in India for encouraging the establishment of feed industry for poultry and cattle.

Wounded Body of a Young Woman at Mathura Station.

2239. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that the body of a young women with knife wounds was found in a compartment at the Railway siding in Mathura in the last week of April, 1961;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made in this connection; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. It was in the early hours of 27th April, 1961, that the dead body of a lady with numerous stab wounds was found in the latrine of third class compartment, while it was standing at the platform of Mathura Junction station.

(b) and (c). No arrests have so far been made. The case is still under police investigation.

Bridge over River Ganga at Patna

2240. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an investigation into the possibility of construction of a bridge over river Ganga at Patna is being conducted by the Government of Bihar and the aerial survey in this connection has been completed;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the editorial of the *Searchlight* of 29th April, 1960 on the subject; and

(c) if so, help sought for by the Government of Bihar and assistance given so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The Government of Bihar are reported to be conducting certain investigations into the possibilities of a bridge over the river Ganga at Patna. The Government of India are, however, not aware of the progress made in the matter. The bridge, if and when constructed, will fall on a State road and the Bihar Government are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project.

(b) and (c). Presumably the hon. Member is referring to the Editorial

published in the "Searchlight" dated the 29th April, 1961 and not 29th April, 1960 which indicated that after the completion of the survey the State Government proposed to undertake the project with financial assistance from the Government of India. No proposal for Central aid has, however, been received from the State Government.

Bee-Keeping

2241. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of an experiment and research carried on by a Japanese bee-keeper of Tokyo, Mr. Kinji Tada, on bee-keeping whereby swift and spectacular increase in production of honey has been achieved by use of plastic honey-combs; and

(b) if so, whether such research is proposed to be carried on in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Reports of some experiments conducted in Japan have been received. No conclusive result regarding the practical utility of this technique is yet available. The possibility of using similar plastic combs in this country is being examined.

Health Museum in Delhi

2242. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1385 on the 9th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the details of the Health Museum scheme in Delhi have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Do not arise.

Workers' Participation in Management of Workshops on Railways

2243. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1330 on the 9th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the manner in which workers' participation in management should be secured in workshops on the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). It has been decided to defer the matter till such time as the incentive schemes, which are gradually being introduced in all the workshops on the Railways, are well established

Loss of Insured Parcel

2244. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1328 on the 9th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether police enquiries regarding loss of the insured parcel have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The police have treated the case as "untraced".

Fishing Companies

2245. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1329 on the 9th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined proposals received from the fishing companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Indian Fishing company, with whom the Taiyo Fishing Company of Japan will collaborate in the scheme for shrimp trawling, has finalised its plans with the approval of Government. Shrimps (prawns), lobsters etc., are stated to be in abundance on the Cochin coast. Two new trawlers and an ice plant together with the necessary fishing gear are being imported from Japan under the Deferred Payments Credit Scheme and will be engaged on shrimp trawling operations off the Cochin coast with a view mainly to exporting these varieties of fish to the U.S.A. and other countries. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is likely to be earned per annum as foreign exchange by these exports.

As regards the proposal of the Aichi Prefectural Government, the report on the survey carried out by its vessel "KAIKO MARU" off the Mysore Coast is expected shortly. The possibilities of a company being established in Mysore for commercial fishing in collaboration with the Aichi Prefectural Government will be examined after the report has been received

P. & T. Circle of Madhya Pradesh

2246. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Jangde:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. **296** on the 24th February, 1961; and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of bringing entire Madhya Pradesh under the control of one P. & T. circle; and

(b) if so, nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The entire Madhya Pradesh State has been brought under the control of the Postmaster-General, Central Circle, Nagpur with effect from 1st April, 1961.

Crop Insurance

2247. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1016 on the 6th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the details of the scheme for crop insurance received from Punjab Government have been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No; the details of the scheme for crop insurance are still being worked out by the Punjab Government.

(b) Does not arise.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme

2248. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the programme for the National water supply and sanitation scheme for urban and rural areas during 1961-62 has been finalized; and

(b) if so, the details thereof (State-wise)?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* **Appendix III, annexure No. 36**].

Leprosy

2249. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no hospital in the capital has indoor facilities for the treatment of Leprosy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) A Home for Leprosy patients with a capacity to accommodate 130—150 indoor patients is functioning at Tahirpur village near Shahdara, under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The inmates are provided with free medical aid in addition to free accommodation, diet, clothes etc. It has been proposed that during the Third Five Year Plan period the Home for Leprosy patients should be converted into a detention Camp with facilities for indoor treatment also. To start with, it is proposed to provide 4 observation beds which may be increased upto 10.

Delhi Gliding Club

2250. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Gliding Club is faced with a shortage of gliders and has urged the Government of India to supply some gliders lying with Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to allot one proto-type 'Ashvini' Glider constructed at the Technical Centre of the Civil Aviation Department to the Club. The question of allotting another Glider to the Club is under consideration.

Panchayati Raj Elections

2251. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to encourage unanimity at Panchayati Raj elections and with what results;

(b) whether even Monetary incentives have been given; and

(c) the nature of such incentives and amount spent on this account?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). Unanimity in elections to Panchayati Raj institutions can be brought about only by a concerted effort to create the necessary public opinion in the country and also by appealing to the political parties to refrain from contesting the elections to those bodies on a party basis. The Annual Conference on Community Development and the Conference of State Ministers of Panchayati Raj held in Hyderabad in July, 1961 pointed out the need for unanimity in the elections to Panchayati Raj institutions and the desirability of the political parties keeping themselves aloof from elections to Panchayats. A suggestion was also made for the provision of certain incentives in the form of additional financial allocations etc. to institutions having unanimity and cohesion.

2. A note giving details of the steps taken by certain State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 37].

High Cost in New Railway Constructions

2252. { **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation has been undertaken by the Railway Board

as to the high cost for new railway constructions;

(b) if so, what is the result of the investigation; and

(c) when action is likely to be initiated for reducing the cost of new railway links?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Cost of construction of a new line depends on:

(i) nature of the country,

(ii) standard of construction,

(iii) prevailing cost of labour and materials.

As the nature of the country is fixed, cost of construction depends on the other two factors. Standard of construction is determined by the needs of traffic. Facilities required immediately on opening the line and in the near future are only provided to start with. Materials are obtained through Iron and Steel Controller, D.G.S. & D., Ministry of Commerce and Industry and contractors where almost always the lowest rates are accepted. Works are let out to contractors either on "labour" or "through rates" by calling tenders. Labour, when employed directly by the department, is paid at market rates prescribed by Civil authorities or Minimum Wages Act. Quantum of departmental labour employed on a job is always subject to strict supervision at all stages.

Estimates are prepared for construction works and detailed accounts are maintained about the expenditure. There are checks and counter checks at every stage by the Executives, Accounts and Audit. There is thus no scope for unnecessary, wasteful and extravagant expenditure. As such the question of taking any further action does not arise.

Rolling Stock

2253. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the rolling stock manufactured in India for the narrow gauge lines during the years 1960 and 1961 separately?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

	1960	1961 (upto July)
Locos . .	. .	. .
Coaches (in units) .	37	17
Wagons (in 4 wheelers)	1,036	188

Cholera Research Centre at Calcutta

2254. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 880, on the 28th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the setting up of a Centre for research on Cholera in Calcutta; and

(b) the total expenditure so far incurred by the Centre in this connection?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A site for the establishment of a laboratory for the Cholera Research Unit has been tentatively selected within the compound of the Beliaghata I.D. Hospital, Calcutta. Indoor treatment facilities have also been proposed to be made available to the Unit. Recruitment of the necessary staff will be made shortly.

(b) No expenditure has so far been incurred.

Prices of Foodgrains

2255. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of food-grains in the country have remained stationary during the period from May to July, 1961;

(b) if not, whether prices came down further; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No, Sir; there has been some

seasonal rise in the prices of foodgrains.

(c) Does not arise.

Overhead Bridge at Bamra and Garpos Stations

2256. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether over-head bridges will be constructed at Bamra and Garpos railway stations (S.E. Railway);

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) the amounts sanctioned for the same?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Electrification of Stations

2257. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when will the railway stations between Sambalpur and Rourkela excluding those already electrified enjoy the benefit of Hirakud power which is in its hinterland; and

(b) the progress made so far in deciding the issue; and

(c) the programme earmarked for completion of the work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). There are 12 stations between Sambalpur and Rourkela which are not electrified so far. Out of these, power is available at present only at station and this has been programmed for electrification during 1961-62. The remaining 11 stations can be taken up for electrification only when low tension power becomes available.

लोह-खड्ड वाली भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना

२२५८. { **श्रीमक्त दर्शन :**
श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७३६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न राज्यों में खोह-खड्ड वाली भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में अब तक और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३८]**

लोदी कालोनी और सेवानगर के बीच पुल

२२५९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया गया है कि लोदी कालोनी (नई दिल्ली) को सेवा नगर (कस्तूरबा नगर) से मिलाने वाले पुल की अनेक वर्षों से मरम्मत नहीं की गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस पुल के निर्माण के बाद से अब तक उसके पार वाले इलाके में अनेक नई बस्तियां बसाई जा चुकी हैं व अब भी बसाई जा रही हैं, जिससे कि उक्त पुल पर यातायात अत्यधिक बढ़ गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पुल को सुदृढ़ व चौड़ा बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की की जा रही है ।

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन): (क) जी नहीं, यह पुल दिल्ली नगरपालिका निगम की कार्य सीमा के अन्तर्गत आता है और सूचना मिली है कि इस की मरम्मत सन्तोष पूर्ण रीति से हो रही है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) पुल को चौड़ा करने के विषय पर दिल्ली नगरपालिका निगम द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी की मिलें

२२६०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २३ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२९६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी की नई मिलें खोलने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) उस निश्चय के अनुसार क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख). एक नई सहकारी फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के लिए अनुज्ञप्ति प्रदान करने का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है ।

देश में चीनी के अत्यधिक उत्पादन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अब यह निश्चय किया गया है कि अभी चीनी उद्योग में कोई और अनुज्ञप्ति न दी जाए । जब कभी नई अनुज्ञप्तियां पुन: प्रदान करने के लिए निर्धारित किया जाएगा, तब लम्बित आवेदन पत्रों पर पुन: विचार किया जाएगा ।

Decline in Wheat Prices

2261. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a substantial decline in wheat prices affecting the farmers in Punjab; and

(b) if so, what steps are Government of India taking to stabilize the wheat price that it should not go below economic level?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). There was some decline in the prices of wheat in Punjab after the harvest. The Government, however, withdrew zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat, permitted the roller flour mills to purchase wheat from the open market and also removed restrictions on advances by banks against stocks of wheat. These measures helped the prices to stabilize at suitable levels and safeguarded the interests of the cultivators.

Late Running of Trains on South Eastern Railway

2262. { Shri Subodh Hansda; Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the long distance Mail and Passenger trains in the S.E. Railway ran late during the period from 13th May to 18th May, 1961; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. A statement showing the punctuality performance of Mail/Express and long distance passenger trains on the South Eastern Railway during the period 13th to 18th May, 1961 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 39].

(b) Does not arise.

National Smallpox Eradication Programme

2263. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pilot Projects started as part of the preparatory measures needed for the implementation of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme have been completed according to schedule;

(b) if so, the experience gained from these pilot Projects;

(c) whether the actual Eradication Programme has been launched; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes: except in Delhi.

(b) The reports on the Pilot Projects received from the State Governments are being studied.

(c) Not yet.

(d) Does not arise.

Effects of Russian Live Antipolio Vaccine

2264. Shri Nanjappan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the observation and effects of Russian live antipolio vaccine (pills) tried in Andhra Pradesh and other places in the country;

(b) which are the Institutes that studied the results and what are their recommendations; and

(c) if trials are successful, what steps have been taken for the preparation of antipolio vaccine in the country?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Russian live antipolio vaccine has been used in the immunisation of 1,01,268 children in selected areas in Andhra Pradesh. As it takes a considerable time for immunity to develop amongst those who are given inoculation, the results are not noticeable immediately.

(b) The Polio Research Unit, Bombay, of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, are studying the results of this trial. Their recommendations have not yet been received.

(c) It is proposed to manufacture live oral polio vaccine at two centres in India, viz., the Haffkine Institute, Bombay and the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.

All India Institute of Soil Pedology

2265. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an All India Institute of Soil Pedology is being set up at Nagpur;

(b) if so, the progress made in connection therewith; and

(c) the details of expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). A scheme for the establishment of an Institute of Pedology and Soil Mechanics at Nagpur has been included in the Third Five Year Plan involving an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs. Preliminarmy action to implement the scheme has been initiated.

Electric Trains between Lucknow and Kanpur

2266. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to run electric trains between Lucknow and Kanpur is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Planned Development of Delhi

2267. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the progress made in its work by the High Powered Board set up recently to secure the planned development of Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Orders for setting up such a board were issued only on the 31st July, 1961. The Board has not yet begun its work.

Air Service to Kumaon Region

2268. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to open up the Kumaon region

of Uttar Pradesh with air traffic (Nainital to be linked by air with Lucknow) is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the progress made in connection therewith; and

(c) the financial implications of the proposal both as regards expenditure and revenue?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation have decided to operate with effect from 1st October, 1961, a twice weekly Dakota service Delhi-Haldwani-Lucknow during the Hill seasons viz May to July and September to November on the basis that the U.P. Government will subsidise the losses incurred by the Corporation in the operation of the service.

(c) The Indian Airlines Corporation have intimated that the cost of operation of the service for a year on the basis of 160 one-way flights will be about Rs. 2·25 lakhs. It is not possible for the Corporation to give any indication of the revenue at this stage.

Niphad Station

2269. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to remodel the Station at Niphad on Central Railway has been taken;

(b) if so, when the work will begin; and

(c) what are the special features of this remodelling?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. Tentative proposals are under examination.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rice in Andhra Pradesh

2270. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the **Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rice worth several crores of rupees could not be transported from Andhra to the other areas of the Southern Zone on account of severe shortage in supply of wagons;

(b) whether any representations have been received in this regard; and

(c) what is the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (c). Yes, some representations were received about inadequate supply of wagons for despatch of rice from Andhra Pradesh to the deficit areas in the Southern Zone. It was found that at times quite heavy indents for wagons were outstanding at stations in the principal rice-producing areas of Andhra Pradesh but later many of these indents were cancelled. The matter was brought to the notice of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) from time to time and they issued instructions to the Southern Railway to step up loading of rice and paddy by arranging bulk supply of wagons to certain stations where the demand was heavy and to extend the working hours of goods sheds to facilitate loading of wagons. The position has improved to some extent as a result of the measures taken.

Train Derailments

2271. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of times the wagons of goods trains were derailed and capasized on the Barauni-Amingaon Section of the NEF Railway during the period from 1st April, 1960 to 30th June, 1960;

(b) whether the reasons were ascertained;

(c) the number of claim cases established out of these accidents; and

(d) the total value to be compensated?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Two accidents to goods trains *viz.*,

(i) Derailment of 703 Up on 2nd June, 1960; and

(ii) Derailment of 753 Up on 14th June, 1960.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). 10 claims involving about Rs. 12.9 thousands have been received so far.

Joint Indus Commission

2272. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Indus Commission considered the Pakistan dues under the Head "Disputed" to India for the period preceding Canal Water Agreement; and

(b) if so, how much is still due and the method of payment recommended?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. As already stated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House on the 14th November, 1960, a settlement had been reached with regard to the 'Disputed' charges payable by Pakistan under the Agreement of 4th May, 1948.

A total sum of Rs. 62·0 lacs was agreed to be paid by Pakistan in final settlement of these charges. Accordingly a part of this amount, already deposited in ESCROW with the Reserve Bank of India, has been transferred to India. The balance had already been deducted from the Indian Financial contributions towards the costs of replacement works. There is thus nothing due from Pakistan on this account.

(b) Does not arise.

Seed Processing and Cleaning

2273. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been evolved to train workers in seed processing and cleaning;

(b) if so, whether the services of any foreign mission are being availed of; and

(c) the location of such institute for training of workers?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Porters at Katihar and Barauni Junctions

2274. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the porters at Katihar and Barauni junctions do not display their numbers while on duty;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the passengers are often robbed of their luggage by the porters and the passengers are helpless because they do not get their numbers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the porters at these two stations charge the passengers at a higher rate and they often misbehave with the passengers;

(d) if so, how many complaints have been received from January, 1961 to the 31st July, 1961; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take up in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Sahnawaz Khan): (a) No, there have also been no complaints from the passengers in this respect.

(b) and (c). Yes, a few complaints relating to alleged theft of passengers' luggage, overcharging and rude

behaviour have been received by the Railway Administrations.

(d) Twelve.

(e) A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

Tightening up of supervision to ensure rigid implementation of extant orders relating to—

(i) exclusion of unauthorised porters from station premises;

(ii) verification of character and antecedents of porters before they are licensed;

(iii) exhibition in appropriate places of authorised rates of porterage;

(iv) deterrent action against licensed porters in respect of proved cases of offences; and

(v) liaison with State Governments in regard to apprehension and weeding out of bad characters from railway localities.

Tractors in Tripura

2275. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tractors in Tripura working under the Agricultural Department;

(b) whether these tractors are being fully utilised; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to utilise these tractors fully?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) 9.

(b) and (c). The tractors could not be fully utilised due to difficulty of transport, non-availability of spare parts and inadequacy of service facilities. Arrangements have now been made with the local P.W.D. to get the tractors repaired in their workshop. An agricultural workshop having a small unit for field servicing has also been planned.

Till the end of 2nd Five Year Plan, use of most of the tractors was limited to a few tribal colonies. In the 3rd Five Year Plan it is proposed to use them on soil conservation schemes and also on different programmes to be executed for the welfare of backward classes.

Production of Foodgrains in Tripura

2276. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of foodgrains in Tripura during the last five years;

(b) the total food deposit each year during the last five years;

(c) the total money spent for the purchase and transport of these deficit foodgrains; and

(d) the steps taken to over-come this deficit in foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The estimated total production of rice, which is the only important food crop of the territory, during the last five years, is shown below.—

Year	Production (In Metric Tons)
1956-57	1,52,800
1957-58	1,21,400
1958-59	1,32,850
1959-60	1,55,460
1960-61	1,58,500

(b) The figures of food deficit during the last five years are as follows:—

Year	Rice	Wheat	(in Metric Tons-total
1956-57	20,458		20,458
1957-58	18,586	1,294	19,880
1958-59	17,166	2,187	19,353
1959-60	17,559	1.149	18,708
1960-61	10,687	708	11,395

(c) The total expenditure incurred on the purchase and transport etc. of the deficit foodgrains during the

last five years, amounts to Rs. 5,48,90,320.

(d) (1) Reclamation of waste land.

(2) Use of improved seeds.

(3) Use of organic manures including green manure.

(4) Use of chemical fertilisers.

(5) Adoption of improved agricultural practices and the Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.

(6) Increased provision of irrigation facilities.

(7) Adoption of plant protection measures.

Fallow Land in Tripura

2277. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total cultivable fallow land in Tripura;

(b) how much of that fallow land is within Reserve Forest areas; and

(c) the steps taken to bring fallow lands under cultivation?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The rough estimate in 1959-60 was as follows:

(i) Fallow land other than current fallows .. 38,900 acres

(ii) Current fallows 15,000 acres

(b) The information is not available because the territory has yet to be surveyed.

(c) (i) Land is being settled with the deserving landless persons.

(ii) Agricultural loans are being provided for persons coming forward to bring additional land under cultivation.

(iii) Cultivators are being otherwise persuaded through the field staff to bring fallow lands under plough.

and (iv) Where the existing owners leave their land fallow, it is being taken over from them under the Land Utilisation Rules and leased out to others for cultivation on Barga system.

Production of Paddy in Tripura

2278. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the production of paddy per acre in Tripura during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) how does it compare with production in other States of India; and

(c) the steps taken to increase production per acre?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Manipur Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Society

2279. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manipur Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Society, now defunct, delivered some money to the Manipur Administration earmarked for improvement of agriculture at the time of its liquidation;

(b) if so, the total amount left by the society with the Manipur Administration; and

(c) the names of organisations or institutions to which the money was allotted and the balance now available for disposal?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c).

the disposal of the Administration pending completion of liquidation proceedings is Rs. 50,000. Of this Rs. 16,000 has been given to the Primary Co-operative Marketing Society, Churachandpur. Proposals for utilization of the balance are under consideration.

Removal of Water Hyacinth From Loktak Lake

2280. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. ten lakhs have been sanctioned for the removal of Water Hyacinth from the Loktak Lake;

(b) if so, how the money is being utilised; and

(c) whether the money is being allotted for removal of water hyacinth from other areas in the valley?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission have agreed to an allocation of Rs. 13.76 lakhs for a Weed Eradication and Control Programme. A pilot project for the removal of Water Hyacinth from Loktak Lake has been proposed for inclusion in the programme. Details are now being worked out.

Food Production

228. { **Shri Bahadur Singh:** / **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Hans Jenny—Soil Scientist of California University—who undertook an extensive study of the fertility of Indian soil recently, assessed that the food production in many areas of the country can be made double and even triple by applying enormous amounts of chemical fertilizers to the soil;

(b) the other main recommendations made by him to step up food production; and

(c) any steps taken to establish plant nutrients as recommended by Dr. Hans Jenny?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Dr. Hans Jenny's recommendations suggest that by using large amounts of chemical fertilizers especially synthetic nitrogen compounds, supported with phosphate and other nutrients, the agricultural production of the country can be considerably raised.

(b) None. Dr. Hans Jenny's visit was chiefly to study carbon-nitrogen relationship in Indian Soils in relation to environment.

(c) The setting up of fertilizer factories so as to produce large amounts of synthetic plant nutrients, has been assigned high priority and importance in India's National Development Plan. The Third Five Year Plan provides for a very substantial increase in the intake of fertilisers.

Train Collision at Andal Station

2282. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a hopper special ran into the rear of an Andal bound coal train, waiting for signals at a level crossing near Andal station on or about the 27th April, 1961;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident; and

(c) the casualties involved in the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). At about 20.10 hours on 26.4.61 (and not on 27.4.61) while Down Pandeveswar Pilot was standing at the signal of Harishpur Level Crossing Cabin between Ukhra and Andal stations on Andal-Sainthia section of the Eastern Railway, Down Hopper Special entered into the Block Section from the rear and collided with the Pilot train.

(c) Killed 3
Injured 7

Calcutta Port Employees

2283. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Port Commissioners' employees observed a demand week fom May 1, 1961;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) what is Government's attitude to those demands?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The staff of the Accounts Department of the port are reported to to have formed an Accounts **Staff** Section Committee. The members of this Committee obsefved a "Demand Week" from 1st May 1961, by wearing badges.

(b) The Committee demanded a categorical announcement before the 1st May 1961 as to when the decisions of the Committee for the Classification and Categorisation of Class III and Class IV Employees in Major Ports would be published. The Committee also wanted the adoption of suitable measures by Government for giving effect to the favourable recommendations of the Second Pay Commission subject to readjustment at the time of implementation of the Report of the Classification and Categorisation Committee.

(c) The Report of the Classification and Categorisation Committee has already been published and the Calcutta Port Commissioners are taking steps to implement it. The Calcutta Port Commissioners have also decided to accept in principle the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, as adopted by Government for their employees. The Port Commissioners are also taking measures for the application of these recommendations to their employees.

Rural Credit Position

2284. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural credit position at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period has been surveyed;

(b) whether there is a scheme to provide co-operative rural credit under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) what are the outlines of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The outlines of the scheme are as under:—

Sl. No.	Particulars	Targets for Third Plan
1.	(*a*) Organisation of new service co-operatives	30,000
	(*b*) Revitalisation of existing societies to function as service co-operatives	55,000
2.	Membership of agriculturl credit societies including service co-operatives (in lakhs)	372·00
3.	Short & Medium-term loans to be advanced by primary agricultural credit Co-operatives and service cooperatives (Rs. in crores)	530·00
4.	Long-term loans (outstrndings) issued by land mortgage Banks (Rs. in crores)	150·00
5.	Agricutlural families to be covered	62%

(NOTE:—Figures for items: (a) to (b) are for the last year of the third plan).

Power cut in Delhi

2285. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the major generating plants at the Central Power House at Rajghat suffered some technical deterioration in May, 1961 necessitating drastic cuts in power consumption in the capital;

(b) if so, how far Delhi's industries, hospitals and offices suffered on this account; and

(c) the measures adopted to remedy this?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The 9,600 KW Turbo-Alternator set in the 'B' Station of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was laid off at 23.15 hrs. on the 6th May, 1961. No serious damage or technical deterioration was detected. Nor was any load shedding resorted to on that account. The set was commissioned back at 10.30 hrs. on 10-5-61. On the same day, at 11 A.M., the ash conveyor of a Boiler in the 'A' Station, failed, resulting in minor interruptions of supply to the industries fed from the Shahdara, Jama Masjid, Fountain and Darya Ganj feeders, and load shedding was resorted to in rotation of 30 minutes duration each from 11.07 hrs. to 13.27 hrs. on 10.5.61:

This resulted in some interruptions of supply in the Safdarjung Hospital and some offices in New Delhi.

(c) Action is being taken by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to remove unauthorised extensions. Adequate provision has also been made by the Undertaking for augmentation of the generating capacity during the Third Five Year Plan.

Augmentation of feeders supplying power to the New Delhi Municipal Cimmittee is being undertaken by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and is expected to be completed shortly. This work, when completed, will help to minimise the break-downs of power supply in New Delhi.

A Committee is being appointed to review the power supply position and to recommend the measures that should be taken to ensure the supply of adequate and reliable power to consumers in Delhi.

Allotment of Wagons to Kanpur

2286. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no wagons have been allotted to Kanpur for the movement of foodgrains and pulses to Madras State from April, 1961 to the 30th June, 1961;

(b) if so, whether a quota was fixed previously for Kanpur;

(c) whether this has resulted in shooting up of prices of these commodies in the South;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to allot wagons; and

(e) the reasons for non-allotment and action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Medical Colleges in the Third Plan

2287. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schedule of starting 15 medical colleges in the third Plan period has been decided;

(b) whether the location of these 15 colleges has also been decided; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) No.

(c) does not arise.

Foreign and Coastal Vessels

2288. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign going vessels which entered the various ports of India during the year 1959-60 and how do the figures compare with the corersponding figures of previous two years, port-wise;

(b) the total tonnage of the aforesaid vessels port-wise;

(c) the number of coastal vessels that entered those ports along with the total tonnage port-wise;

(d) the total dead weight tonnage of imports port-wise; and

(e) the longest and deepest vessels in linear measurement as also the biggest in terms of gross tonnage which entered the aforesaid ports during the year 1959-60 giving the length, depth and tonnage of each vessel?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (e). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 40].

हिन्दी जानने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारी

२२८९. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा उससे संलग्न कार्यालयों में इस समय कितने अनुभाग हैं और उनमें से कितने अनुभाग ऐसे हैं जिनमें हिन्दी जानने वालों की बहुतायत है ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने अनुभागों को हिन्दी में नोटिंग और ड्राफ्टिंग करने की अनुमति दी गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) (i) १५२ ।

(ii) २६*

(ख) २ ।

*नोट :—कुल २६ अनुभागों में से २२ अनुभाग अनुसंधान, खाका और मानक संगठन के हैं । इस संगठन का काम बहुत ही तकनीकी ढंग का है और जब तक वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली हिन्दी में उपलब्ध न हो जाय और कर्मचारी उससे पूर्णतया परिचित न हो जायें, तब तक अंग्रेजी माध्यम की जगह हिन्दी यम अपनाना न सम्भव है और न उचित ।

परोना स्टेशन पर डाका

२२९०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झांसी-कानपुर सेक्शन पर स्थित परौना रेलवे स्टेशन पर पहली जनवरी, १९६१ को हुई डाकाजनी के मामले की छानबीन में पुलिस अब तक किसी खास नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंची है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) (क) मामले का पता लग गया है और जिला पुलिस ने कुछ गिरफ्तारियां भी की हैं

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Dispatch of Parcels on Southern Railway

2291. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the conditions imposed on "Deshabhiman" Daily of Kochikode, Kerala, for reviving the facility of sending newspaper parcels on a monthly account system by the Southern Railway authorities;

(b) whether these conditions were fulfilled by the Paper's management;

(c) whether the facilities were revived only after the lapse of considerable time even after fulfilling the stipulated conditions; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The conditions were:—

(i) The amounts due for despatches during December 60,

payment for which was authorised by the 'Deshabhiman' by cheque which however, was dishonoured by the banker, should be remitted.

(ii) The firm should pay the dues for the despatches made in January, February & March 1961.

(iii) The firm should furnish an additional security deposit of Rs. 1000/-.

(b) Yes.

(c) All the payments due and the additional security were realised during April 1961 and the facility was revived from 1-5-1961.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में वन विकास

२२९२. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जंगल विकास एवं भूमि संरक्षण के निमित्त १९६०-६१ के वर्ष में दिल्ली में क्या-क्या कदम उठाये गये ; और

(ख) उनका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख): (क) सन् १९६०-६१ में १,८४,८८१ रुपये की लागत से वनों के विकास और भूमि संरक्षण के लिए निम्न कदम उठाये गये :-

१. वन रोपण

२. ग्रामीण वनों का विकास

३. मेढ़ों का विकास और वृक्षों का लगाना

४. रेल ट्रैकों और सड़कों के साथ वृक्षों का लगाना

५. रासायनिक और यान्त्रिक तरीकों से भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना ।

६. खुश्क खेती और कंटूर बंधन ।

(ख) ग्रामीण वनों और मेढ़ों में वन रोपण के अन्तर्गत ७९६ एकड़ भूमि में कार्य किया गया । रेल ट्रैकों, सड़कों की दोनों ओर, ग्राम भूमियों, स्कूलों और अन्य संस्थाओं में विभिन्न किस्मों के १३,२०६ वृक्ष लगाये गये। ५०२ एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य बनाई गई और उसका नमक दूर किया गया । कन्टूर बंधन और खुश्क खेती योजना आरम्भ की गई और सर्वे का कार्य पूरा किया गया । वन रोपण के अन्तर्गत का क्षेत्र पानी और वायु के कटाव से बचाया गया ।

P. & T. Staff Quarters at Rourkela

2293. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a general strike of P. & T. Staff of Rourkela in 1959 for want of adequate staff quarters at the Steel town; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to meet the demand?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No. A large number of postal employees in the Post Office at Rourkela, however, absented themselves on medical certificates during the period 3rd to 6th November, 1959 as a protest against non-provision of residential accommodation.

(b) With a view to providing residential accommodation to the P. & T. staff at Rourkela, 35 quarters have been rented from the Hindustan Steel authorities and allotted to the P. & T. staff. Negotiations are under progress with Steel Project authorities for obtaining the land required for construction of departmental quarters for staff.

Railway Technical Training Schools

2294. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 1386 on the 7th April, 1961 and and state:

(a) whether a copy of the report of the committee set up for the standardisation of the curricula in the Railway Technical Training Schools will be laid on the Table; and

(b) which of its recommendations have been accepted and implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) It will take sometime before the 337 recommendations made by the Committee are examined, decisions taken and implemented by the Railways.

Train Accident at Katihar

2295. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious train accident was averted on the 30th June, 1961 morning at Katihar station when two trains faced each other on the same track;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry as to how the two trains came on the same track facing each other; and

(d) if so, whether any person was held responsible for this and the action taken against him?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 30-6-1961 at about 04·15 hours, 34 Up Passenger train was received at Katihar station on North-east Frontier Railway, on the line which was already occupied by 33 Down Passenger train. The Driver of 34 Up Passenger train controlled his train at a distance of about 100 yards from the engine of 33 Down passenger and thus averted an accident.

(c) and (d). According to the findings of the Enquiry Committee, the averted collision occurred due to the failure of human element. The officials held responsible are being dealt with.

Rice and Wheat from U.S.A.

2296. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the purchase price of rice and wheat imported by India from U.S.A. and Burma in the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively;

(b) whether the above imported foodgrains are being distributed to the public at lower rates than the imported price; and

(c) what is the price fixed by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The total cost, inclusive of freight, handling etc., of rice and wheat imported from U.S.A. and Burma during 1959-60 and 1960-61 are approximately as under:—

Country & Grain		Years 1959-60 Rs. per md	1960-61 Rs. per md.
U.S.A.	Wheat	14·04	14·01
U.S.A.	Rice (Long grain)	23·86	24·01
Burma	Rice (Coarse	19·14	18·87

(b) Yes.

(c) The selling prices of f.o.r. destination are as under:—

Wheat	Rs. 14 - per maund
Burma Rice (Coarse)	Rs. 16 - per md.
U.S.A. Rice (Long grain)	Rs. 22 - per md.

Agriculturists from U.S.A.

2297. { Shri Radha Raman: Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some batches of young farmers from the U.S.A. have arrived

or will arrive in India and stay in Indian villages for some months; and

(b) if so, the number of young farmers to be included in each batch, duration of stay and the work they will be assigned to do and the agency at State and village level that is to deal with them?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A group of 4 young farmers (3 boys and 1 girl) is expected to arrive in October, 1961. According to the Young Farmers Association who have sponsored the visit, they will spend 4 months with different farm families, sharing their day to day life and participating in their work. They will also suggest simpler and better methods of agriculture to the local units of the Association.

Passenger Amenities

2298. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide any amenities to passengers and Railway staff on the Bhatinda-Hindumalkot Section during 1961-62.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Passenger amenities.*

(i) Shellamac flooring on passenger platform at Gidder Baha.

(ii) Flush type latrines at Abohar.

(iii) New station building at Kilanwali.

Staff amenities:

Flush type latrines in the Guards and Drivers running room at Abohar.

(c) Does not arise.

Surplus Agricultural families of Kerala

2299. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have approached the Central Government for help in settling surplus agricultural families from Kerala in other parts of the country;

(b) if so, what are the possibilities of such settlement; and

(c) whether Government of India have taken any specific steps in this regard?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). In the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 49 lakhs was made for schemes for resettlement of landless agricultural workers from one State in another. Accordingly, all the State Governments were asked to submit suitable schemes for necessary financial assistance. In response, a scheme envisaging resettlement of 1,000 families of landless agricultural workers was received from the erstwhile Travancore Cochin State involving a total expenditure of Rs. 39 lakhs. Preference was for resettlement in Mysore and Assam, but the land required for the purpose could not be found in these States. After dicussions with the Governments of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh, a scheme for the resettlement of 250 families in the Bhopal Region of Madhya Pradesh was approved by the Government of India and an amount of Rs. 1,83,350 was sanctioned on 11.7.1957 for resettlement of 50 families during 1957-58. The scheme could not, however, be implemented as a suitable site could not be located by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the Bhopal Region. In October, 1958, the State Government offered some lands in the districts of Guna and Shivpuri.

This offer was accepted by the Kerala Government. But in January, 1961, the Government of Madhya Pradesh intimated that the land which was selected for settlement of Kerala families was a forest land and that the Forest Department was unable to make this area available. In June, 1961, the Government of Madhya Pradesh told the Government of Kerala that a compact block of 1800 acres of culturable land, which could be utilised for resettling 50 landless families, was available in village Kharguan, Tehsil and District Panna, and that if they were agreeable to resettle landless workers on this land, they might depute some responsible officers to inspect it. The reaction of the Government of Kerala is awaited.

Postal Envelopes

2300. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Madura city (Madras State) post offices, 15 nP postal envelopes were not available for three weeks in the month of June, 1961; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No Sir. There was, however, a temporary shortage of 10 nP inland letter cards but supplies were rushed immediately from the neighbouring offices.

(b) Does not arise.

Claims of Retired Persons on Northern Railway

2301. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of claims of retired persons on Northern Railway (Ferozepore Division) are pending for settlement for the last several years; and

(b) if so, what is the number of such cases and what steps Government propose to take to expedite disposal of such cases?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There are 27 settlement cases outstanding for over one year on the Ferozepore Division. Efforts are being made to finalise these cases as early as possible.

Corruption Cases

2302. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees during the year 1960-61 in the Ferozepore Division of the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. of cases 24.

(b) Nature of cases:—

(i) Accumulation of wealth disproportionate to known sources of income,

(ii) Acceptance of illegal gratification,

(iii) Cheating,

(iv) Misappropriation of Govt. money,

(v) Falsification of records,

(vi) Misuse of Railway materials,

(vii) Accepting materials below specification,

(viii) Misuse of passes and P.T.Os. and

(ix) Underweighment of consignments.

National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in Punjab

2303. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the total financial provision

for implementing the scheme of National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Punjab year-wise during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):

Year	Total financial provision
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	Nil
1957-58	10·00
1958-59	44·00
1959-60	40·00
1960-61	60·00
Total for second Five Year Plan	154·00

Drainage Scheme for Ferozepur

2304. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have submitted any plan and estimate for the construction of the drainage scheme for Ferozepur in Punjab State;

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned any amount for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The first instalment of the scheme has been approved by the Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·50 lakhs on the 30th January, 1961. The Government of India release assistance to the State Government by way of loan for all the approved urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes. It is for the State Government to sanction assistance for individual schemes.

Mobile Libraries

2305. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government have finalised by now the scheme of introducing mobile libraries on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, when the scheme is to come into existence; and

(c) the cost of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Shortly.

(c) Rs. 9,300 approximately.

Shifting of D.V.C. Headquarters

2306. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been finally decided that DVC Headquarters will move from Calcutta to Maithon in Bihar;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such movement and actual advantages thereof;

(c) what is the estimated expenditure of capital nature to be incurred for movement of DVC Headquarters, basis of such estimate and when was prepared;

(d) what will be the annual recurring expenditure for the Headquarters at Maithon and how it compares with the expenditure at Calcutta;

(e) whether it is a fact that many employees of the DVC are already stationed at Maithon and conditions of their accommodation which are old construction quarters, are far from satisfactory and the same need immediate change; if so, whether expenditure for the same has been taken into account in the estimate referred to earlier;

(f) what are the construction programmes of the DVC during the next five years and estimated amount for the same and how it compares with the past;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal has declined to provide funds, for movement on the ground of unproductive schemes particularly with reference to dearth of funds for productive schemes; and

(h) what are the final decisions of the Government of India on this issue?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A final decision in the matter is yet to be taken in consultation with the participating Governments.

(b) The move was proposed on grounds of economy, administrative convenience and increase in efficiency.

(c) About Rs. 167·5 lakhs. This estimate was framed in 1960. It provides for additional office and residential accommodation and other facilities necessary for shifting of the Headquarters.

(d) The annual recurring expenditure for the Headquarters at Maithon has not so far been worked out.

(e) It is true that many employees of the Damodar Valley Corporation are already stationed at Maithon and they are occupying quarters which had been constructed some years back. These quarters are maintained and repaired as and when necessary. No provision in this regard has been made in the estimate referred to at 'C' above.

(f) Besides the continuing schemes, the Corporation will undertake the installation of two thermal units of 125|140 MW. each, construction of water courses, etc. The tentative Third Five Year Plan provision has been placed at Rs. 8298 lakhs as against Rs. 5276 lakhs provided for in the Second Plan of the Corporation.

(g) Yes.

(h) As stated at (a) above, a final decision has yet to be taken.

दिल्ली में खंड विकास समितियां

२३०७. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने खंड विकास समितियों को परिपत्र भेजा है जिस में सुधरे हुए कृषि के औजार तथा हलों के मूल्य म पचास प्रतिशत का अनुदान देने के लिये कहा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ; और

(ग) कितने गांवों के निवासियों ने इस अनुदान के लिये आवेदन-पत्र भेजे है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने ऐसे कोई अनुदेश जारी नहीं किए हैं । शायद माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय दिल्ली विकास आयुक्त द्वारा जारी किए गये उन अनुदेशों से है जिनके द्वारा कृषकों को सुधरे कृषि औजारों के लिए ५० प्रतिशत उपदान अधिकृत किया गया है ।

(ख) ५००० ०० रुपए प्रति खण्ड ।

(ग) १५ गांवों ने आवेदन पत्र दिए थे और अभी तक ३ गांवों के लिए १३२४,०० रुपयों की राशि की स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है ।

दिल्ली में विकास खंड पदाधिकारी

२३०८. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के विकास खण्ड पदाधिकारियों का पद अन्य राज्यों में इन्हीं पदाधिकारियों के समान नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) खण्ड विकास पदाधिकारियों का पद अन्य राज्यों में इन्हीं पदाधिकारियों के समान है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता

Double Line from Nirgundi to Khurda Road

2309. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was made for constructing a double line connecting Nirgundi to Khurda Road via Mundali;

(b) if so, when this double line in this section is proposed to be completed;

(c) when this survey was undertaken; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in having this double track?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Final location survey for doubling the section between Nergundi and Khurda Road via Naraj has been completed.

(b) By 1964.

(c) March 1961.

(d) There has been no delay in the matter.

Tribal Jhumias

2310. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether "ghasuri" tax is being charged or asked from the tribal jhumias of Tripura on cows and boars;

(b) if so, whether it is being charged according to the provision of the Act; and

(c) if not, whether Government have received any petition or memorandum from the tribal jhumias of 'Kulai' of Kamalpur and Kanchanpur of Dharmanagar to stop charging of 'ghasuris' on cows and boars?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Administration, however, received a representation. A suitable reply has been given to the petitioners.

Community Development Movement

2311. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Co-operative Union has submitted a report to the Planning Commission wherein are embodied certain suggestions towards the improvement of the working of the Community Development movement in the country; and

(b) if so, broad outline of this report?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad outlines of the Report are:—

(i) Adoption of institutional measures to extend benefits of the Village Development Programme to small farmers.

(ii) Relating credit to technical advice and for this ensuring coordination in work of various Extension agencies viz. Community Development Programme and cooperative agencies.

(iii) Reforming credit policies of Government and cooperative agencies to help cultivators.

(iv) Pooling and enhancing of all available resources with various agencies for providing more credit.

(v) Rigid approach requiring all future development to be done through existing cooperatives not beneficial to weaker sections.

(vi) Need for giving technical guidance to farmer to improve his practices.

Bridge on Rupnarayan River

2312. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh tenders have been called for the construction of road bridge on the river Rupnarayan on Highway No. 6;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the tenders have been opened; and

(d) if so, whether it has been accepted?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No, Sir. Tender of M|s Gammon India Ltd. has already been accepted.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Subsidy to Transport Charges

2313. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government subsidises the transport charges in Himachal Pradesh territory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Punjab Government approached the Central Government for subsidising the transport charges in Lahaul and Spiti border district of the Punjab;

(c) whether it is a fact that the same conditions prevail in both these adjoining hills of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the reasons for rejecting the Punjab Government's request?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). The Government of India subsidize to some extent the transport charges on foodgrains distributed in Himachal Pradesh which is a Union territory. All expenditure in Union territories has to be financed out of the Central budget. The position of State Governments, such as the Punjab Government, is different as they have got their own resources and their own budgets and this explains why the Government of India could not subsidize from the Central Budget the transport charges for despatch of foodgrains to Lahaul and Spiti in Punjab.

Sheep Breeding

2314. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sub-station of the Central Research Institute for sheep breeding is proposed to be set up in the Kulu Valley (Punjab); and

(b) if so, its location and the probable expenditure on it?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Final decision on the location has not been taken so far. The expenditure on this sub-station during the Third Five Year Plan period is likely to be Rs. 2 lakhs.

टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

२३१६. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेंट्रल सर्कल के अधीन रायपुर, बिलासपुर और रायगढ़ के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में टेलीफोनों की संख्या बढ़ाने की मांग गत पांच वर्ष से की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने नये टेलीफोन लगाये जायेंगे जो गत पांच वर्ष से विचाराधीन हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों से इन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में टेलीफोन की कोई भी मांग शेष

नहीं है। इन एक्सचेंजों में से प्रत्येक की प्रतीक्षा सूची में सबसे पुराने आवेदन-पत्र की तारीख इस प्रकार है—

(१) रायपुर—१५ जनवरी, १९६०
(२) बिलासपुर—५ दिसम्बर, १९५९
(३) रायगढ़—२ फरवरी, १९६१।

Cooperative Development in Orissa

2317. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Government have submitted any schemes for co-operative development for 1961-62;

(b) if so, what are the schemes; and

(c) what financial assistance has been given to Orissa for this purpose in 1961-62 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy). (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Orissa Government has submitted schemes of cooperative development involving an outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakhs for the year 1961-62. A statement showing scheme-wise break-up of the above outlay together with physical targets is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 41].

(c) The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board has so far released an amount of Rs. 3.06 lakhs (Rs. 2·03 lakhs as loans and Rs. 1·03 lakhs as subsidies) being the first quarterly instalment of Central assistance for co-operative development schemes coming within the purview of the Board.

Institute of Fertiliser Technology

2318. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish an Institute of Fertiliser Technology during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the name of the place where this institute is to be located?

The Depjuty Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). A scheme for the establishment of an All India Fertilizer Techology Unit at Sindri has been included in the Third Five Year Plan to take up the following work:—

(i) Study of problems relating to manufacture of high analysis fertilizers;

(ii) Improvement of manufacturing processes with most economically available materials and sources of power;

(iii) Improvement of development methods for granulating fertilizers;

(iv) Development of the best methods for formulating and and mixing fertilizers for most economic use by cultivators;

(v) Development of suitable methods for protecting fertilizers from damage during storage and transport.

Deep Sea Fishing Station

2319. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish deep sea fishing stations during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of stations to be established;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal; and

(d) the names of places selected for locating these stations?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four.

(c) and (d). A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for expansion of the existing stations at Bombay, Cochin, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam and for setting up four new stations at Veraval, Mangalore, Paradwip and Port Blair.

Floods in the Country

2320. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Balakrishnan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the food and other crops lost on account of recent floods in various States;

(b) whether the various States have approached Government for any help; and

(c) if so, the help rendered?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Information has been asked for from State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt

(b) and (c). Only the following **States have approached the Government** of India for financial assistance:-

(1) Government of Maharashtra—A Ways and Means advance of Rs. 3 crores was asked for and sanctioned.

(2) Government of Kerala—A loan of Rs. 19,50,000 and a grant of similar amount in addition to an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 140.29 lakhs, has been asked for. This request is under consideration.

A request for increasing the annual quota of rice by 20,000 tons i.e. from 2·0 lakhs tons to 2·2 lakhs tons was received and accepted.

(3) Government of Mysore—A request for an ad-hoc assistance of Rs. 10 crores has been received. The matter is under consideration.

T.B. in Orissa

2321. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation to Orissa for anti-T.B. work in the Third Five Year Plan have been finalised; and

(b) if so, how much has been allocated to Orissa for this purpose?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The provision made for anti-T.B. work in the Third Five Year Plan of Orissa State is Rs. 25·00 lakhs.

Maharashtra State and Third Plan

2322. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Maharashtra State Government regarding Third Five Year Plan in view of the fact that the Khadakvasla dam would have to be reconstructed all over again after recent floods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Baskara Chera Area, Tripura

2323. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased tto state:

(a) whether the Baskara Chera area, Tripura (starting from the **39**

mile post to the 47 mile post) has been reserved for plantation;

(b) whether the plantation works have been started;

(c) if so, how many tribal Jhumia families are likely to be affected by the plantation; and

(d) what steps are being taken to provide alternative occupation to those Jhumia families?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No tribal Jhumia which was resident in the area before the reservation was notified, is likely to be affected.

(d) Does not arise.

Baskara Chera Area, Tripura

2324. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any list of the starving families of Baskara Chera area, Tripura has been submitted recently to Government; and

(b) if so, what remedy has so far been taken in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) Such families as were found on investigation to be suffering have been given a loan of Rs. 25 each. Jhum harvesting has started and a number of fair price shops are in existence.

General Strike on Western Railway

2325. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikers who have not yet been taken to their original jobs and number of strikers who have been dismissed during general strike in July last year, Division-wise on Western Railway; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some strikers are victimized only on the report of A.S.M.?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i) Number of strikers not taken back to their original job (but on reduced posts as disciplinary measure) Division-wise on the Western Railway:

Headquarter Office	1
Bombay Division	45
Baroda Division	5
Ratlam Division	4
Rajkot Division	9
Bhavnagar	2
Ajmer	7
Ajmer Workshops	7
Dohad Workshop	6
TOTAL	86

(ii) Number of persons dismissed during the general strike Division-wise on the Western Railway.

Baroda Division—4.

(b) The allegation is not correct.

Incentive Bonus Scheme

2326. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Port workers are against the introduction of the incentive bonus scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the port workers for being against the implementation of the scheme;

(c) whether discussions have recently been held between representatives of the Government of India and Calcutta Port workers in this connection; and

(d) if so, the results achieved?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (d). It is presumed that the reference is to the Incentive Tonnage Scheme prepared by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for their cargo handling labour. Discussions were held in New Delhi in June this year under

the chairmanship of the Labour Minister, at which representatives of the Unions concerned and the Calcutta Port Commissioners were present. At that meeting, there were some differences of opinion on th details of the scheme. The Chief Labour Commissioner and the representatives of the unions concerned and the Calcutta Port Commissioners have since discussed the outstanding points, as a result of which the differences have been narrowed down. The matter has now been referred to Government for a decision on those points on which agreement has not been reached so far.

National Highways and Bridges in Orissa

2327. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount to be allotted for the construction of National Highways and Bridges in Orissa in the Third Five Year Plan has been finalised by now;

(b) if so, what amount; and

(c) the names of the projects for which the amount has been allocated?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 904 lakhs (including the development credit afforded by the International Development Association).

(c) A statement of the projects for which the amount has been allocated is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3159/61].

Metering System of Telephone in Cuttack

2328. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce metering system of telephone in the city of Cuttack;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in the matter;

(c) if so, whether materials for setting up the necessary equipment have been supplied to the Cuttack centre; and

(d) if so, when the scheme is likely to materialise?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Some materials have been received at Cuttack.

(d) The installation of meters will be taken up as soon as the remaining materials are received.

Transfer of Various Centres to Orissa Circle

2329. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to transfer Rourkela, Jharsugura and Koraput centres of the P. and T. Department to Orissa circle;

(b) if so, when this is likely to materialise?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The Postal Units are already in Orissa Circle. As regards transfer of tele-communication assets in this area to Orissa Circle, the matter is under consideration.

राज्य सरकारों के साथ हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

२३३०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री ६ मार्च, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०८० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसा क्या कारण है कि गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय के इन आदेशों का पालन नहीं हो

पाया है कि हिन्दी राजभाषा वाले राज्यों की सरकारों को जाने वाले पत्रों के साथ हिन्दी अनुवाद भी भेजा जाया करे; और

(ख) उपरोक्त आदेशों के अनुसार अब तक कितने अनुभागों में उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों को जाने वाले पत्रों के साथ हिन्दी अनुवाद भेजा जाना प्रारम्भ हो गया है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० वृ० मूर्ति) : (क) विभिन्न प्रारम्भिक उपाय जो अपनाए गये हैं वे अभी तक प्रभावी नहीं बने हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

गुवार का निर्यात

२३३१. **श्री वाजपेयी** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान से गुवार के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सन् १९५८-५९, १९५९-६० तथा १९६०-६१ में राजस्थान से गुवार का निर्यात करने के लिये राजस्थान सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किन-किन व्यापारिक संस्थाओं को परमिट दिये गये; और

(ग) कितने मन गुवार के निर्यात के परमिट दिए गए ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) जी हां । राज्य सरकार ने आवश्यक पदार्थ अधिनियम १९५५ के अन्तर्गत प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियों के अधीन राजस्थान से गुवार के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) १६ दिसम्बर, १९६० तक गुवार के निर्यात पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं था और इस तारीख से पहले परमिट देने का प्रश्न नहीं होता था । राजस्थान सरकार ने १६ दिसम्बर, १९६० से ३१ मार्च १९६१ तक कोई परमिट नहीं दिया । गुवार के गोंद के निर्यात से मूल्यवान विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है, इसलिये राज्य सरकार ने अप्रैल १९६१ से गवार गोंद के वास्तविक निर्माताओं को १,४५,५६२ मन के निर्यात के परमिट दिए हैं ।

Destruction of Foodstuffs

2332. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodstuffs destroyed in Government godowns due to heavy floods in the second week of July 1961 at Poona; and

(b) the cost of foodstuffs so destroyed?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The sudden and heavy flood at Poona washed away 10 tonnes of wheat and damaged 6268 tonnes (6196 tonnes rice and 72 tonnes wheat) which became unfit for human consumption, out of a total stock of 7091 tonnes (7019 tonnes rice and 72 tonnes wheat) held by the Central Government in the godowns at Poona.

(b) The cost of damaged stocks is approximately Rs. 36·74 lakhs.

Projects in U.P.

2333. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the projects relating to U.P. State examined by Central Water and Power Commission (Water Wing) during 1959-60 and 1960-61 are still under examination;

(b) the projects relating to U.P. State examined by Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing) during 1959-60 and 1960-61 are still under examination; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan or still pending for consideration for inclusion in the Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c).

A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-31600 61].

Cremation Grounds near Government Servants' Colonies

2334. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements have been made to provide cremation grounds nearabout the various colonies for Government employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Cremation ground exists at Narauji Nagar (South Vinay Nagar). Provision has also been made in the Draft Master Plan for Delhi and sites for the purpose have been indicated in the Land Use Plan at several suitable spots.

(b) Does not arise.

Training in Village Leaders' Camps

2335. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether field data has been collected from the States regarding the training in village leaders' comps; and

(b) if so, the result of the evaluation and orientation of the village leaders' camps in different States?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Yes, an evaluation of village leaders' camps has been conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. Copies of these report are available in the Parliament Library.

Construction of Grain Elevator

2336. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a Silo (grain elevator) with the capacity of 50,000 tons and if so, whether Government is taking any foreign technical and other aid in the matter; and

(b) the place where it is going to be constructed and the capital investment involved?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The question of construction of silos at the ports is under consideration. So far, only an agreement has been executed with CEKOP (Polish Government Trade Organisation) for the preparation of a Preliminary Project Report for the construction of a silo at Bombay or Madras out of funds available from the Credit agreement with Poland. The amount of capital investment likely to be involved in the execution of the project would be known only on receipt of the Preliminary Project Report.

Oil Tanker Run Aground

2337. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether an oil tanker BURMAH SAPHIRE ran aground on the morning of the 22nd July 1961 near the marine oil terminal of Bunker Islands near Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir. It ran aground on the Butcher Reef.

(b) The vessel ran aground due to a navigational error. A departmental enquiry is being conducted by the Deputy Conservator of the Bombay Port Trust.

Setting up of a Diesel Locomotive Factory at Varanasi

2338. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are intending to open a diesel locomotive engine factory in Varanasi; and

(b) if so, the site selected for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). It has been decided to have a diesel locomotive manufacturing factory in the Public Sector. A formal decision about the place of its location has not yet been taken.

New Sugar Factories

2339 { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** **Shri G. K. Jedhe:** **Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have decided not to issue any more licences to open new sugar factories?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Yes, Sir. In view of surplus production of sugar in the country, it has been decided not to license any further capacity in the sugar industry for the present.

Rural Co-operatives and Marketing Co-operatives

2340. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1894 on 17th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether all the Rural Co-operatives and Marketing Co-operatives planned for Second Five Year Plan have been completed;

(b) if so, report of the experience;

(c) whether information is available regarding co-operative banks and co-operative central banks;

(d) how are these central banks working; and

(e) whether there is one bank in each District as in **Madras State**?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These co-operatives are in different stages of development and most of them have worked for one or two years only. It is therefore too early to report on their experience.

(c) and (d). Yes. Information regarding working and the progress of activities of these banks is available in the biennial 'Review of the Co-operative Movement in India" and the annual "Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India" published by the Reserve Bank of India. The latest published review is for the period 1956—58 (ending June, 1958) and "Statistical Statements" for the period 1959-60 (ending June, 1960).

(e) It is generally recognised that a central co-operative bank should ordinarily cover a district. There are, however, some exceptions. At present there are 400 central co-operative banks in the country.

Consumption of Milk

2341. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made of per capita consumption of milk at present; and

(b) how does it compare with Asiatic and European countries?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The average consumption of milk and its products in India, as revealed by surveys carried out during 1955 to 1958, is 2·81 oz. per head per day.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Rural Electrification

2342. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are granting loans for rural electrification on the basis of recommendations of the Study Group on Rural Electrification;

(b) if so, the amount given to Madras State during 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(c) how much is allotted for all the States during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) As a result of the recommendations made by the Study Group on Rural Electrification a scheme for financing rural electrification schemes was introduced, offering loans to State Governments for the last two years of the Second Five Year Plan, on the same terms and conditions as were admissible earlier under the Programme of Expansion of Power Facilities for Increasing Employment Opportunities. Under this scheme, interest only is payable on the amount of the loan during the first five years. Thereafter, interest as well as principal are repayable in twenty-five equated annual instalments.

(b) A loan of Rs. 1.97 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Government during 1959-60 under the Employment Opportunities Programme, which was mainly intended for rural electrification schemes. No proposal for Central assistance for rural electrification was received in the Ministry from the State Government for the year 1960-61.

(c) A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the budget for 1961-62 for granting loans to the State Governments for rural electrification.

Health Units on Southern Railway

2343. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Health Units will be opened in the Southern Railway during 1961-62; and

(b) what are the Health Units in Southern Railway at present?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 3 Health Units have already been opened and 4 more will be opened during 1961-62.

(b) 76.

Electrification of Stations on Northern Railway

2344. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(b) the number of Railway stations on the Northern Railway which have been electrified during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the number of Railway stations which will be electrified during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 45 stations were electrified during 1960-61 and 5 stations have been electrified from 1-4-1961 to 15-8-1961.

(b) 37 stations are proposed to be electrified during 1961-62.

Quarters on Northern Railway

2345. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed on the Northern Railway for Railway employees during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i) 1036 during 1960-61.

(ii) 336 during 1961-62.

(b) About 10,000 quarters are expected to be constructed during the 3rd plan period.

Effect of Floods in the Country

2346. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the effect on the next crops due to the unprecedented

floods in the various parts of the country; and

(b) whether there will be any effect on the price of foods due to recent floods?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) It is too early to assess the effect of floods on foodgrains production.

(b) So far, prices have not shown any significant rise in the flood affected areas and whatever rise in prices has been noticed is mainly due to off-seasonal factors. It is difficult to forecast the behaviour of prices in future.

Boys High School, Dinapur

2347. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum has been submitted to the Minister alleging several irregularities in the Boys Railway High School, Dinapur (Bihar); and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir, but a representation addressed to the Railway Board has been received.

(b) This has been sent to the Eastern Railway for disposal.

Electricity for Ferro-Manganese Industry

2348. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has demanded that electricity should be made available to the industry in general and the Ferro-manganese industry in particular at cheaper rates as an export promotion measure; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision on this demand?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). It is understood that a suggestion to this effect was received at the last meeting of the Export Promotion Advisory Council in so far as the Ferro-manganese industry is concerned.

(b) In order to assess the quantum of help that would be necessary from the export promotional angle, the producers of Ferro-manganese have been requested to furnish the data regarding cost of production etc. so that an analysis could be made of the problem involved *vis-a-vis* the international ruling prices.

राजस्थान में डेरी फार्म

२३४६. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में डेरी फार्म को सरकार कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दे रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा): (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान सरकार को निम्न योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देगी :—

(१) अस्थिर-वासी ढोर प्रजनकों का पुनर्निवास ।

(२) ढोर प्रजनन-एवं-दूध उत्पादन केन्द्रों के रूप में गौशालाओं का विकास ।

(३) ढोरों के दूध और बोझ उठाने के गुणों के विकास के लिए पशुधन योजना ।

(४) खाद्य और चारा विकास योजना ।

(५) राठी नसल के विकास के लिए योजना ।

(६) मिश्रित खेती योजना और

(७) गांवों के उत्पादित दूध के लिए

आश्वासित और लाभकारी बाजार उपलब्ध करने के लिए दूध योजनायें और ग्रामीण क्रीमरियां । ऊपर लिखित संख्या नं० (१) से (४) तक की योजनाओं और एक दूध योजना के लिए दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी केन्द्र द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी ।

बीकानेर डिवीजन में रेल के फाटक

२३५०. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि बीकानेर डिवीजन के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रेल के फाटक बन्द कर दिये गये हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): जी नहीं । लेकिन बीकानेर डिवीजन में मवेशियों के लिए कुछ 'डी' श्रेणी के फाटक हैं । राजस्थान सरकार ने उत्तर रेल प्रशासन से पूछे बिना इन फाटकों के पहुंच-मार्गों (Approach Roads) को सुधार दिया है ताकि गाड़ी आदि वाहन इन से गुजर सकें । यहां यह उल्लेखनीय है कि 'डी' श्रेणी के फाटक सिर्फ मवेशियों और पैदल चलने वालों के लिए होते हैं । रेल प्रशासन ने मजबूर हो कर सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इन फाटकों पर डंडे लगा दिये हैं ताकि वहां से गाड़ी आदि वाहन न गुजर सकें ।

राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया जा चुका है कि वह 'डी' श्रेणी के उन फाटकों का विवरण दे, जिन्हें वह गाड़ी आदि वाहनों के लिए नियमित समपार के रूप में बदलवाना चाहती है । वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार इस तरह के फाटकों का दर्जा बढ़ाने का खर्च सड़क अधिकारियों को उठाना होगा । जैसे ही राजस्थान सरकार से कोई निश्चित सुझाव और इस बात की मंजूरी मिलेगी कि वह समपार का दर्जा बढ़ाने का खर्च उठाने को तैयार है, तो इस पर आगे कार्रवाई की जायेगी । इस सम्बन्ध में जल्द निर्णय करने के लिए उत्तर रेल प्रशासन राजस्थान सरकार को बराबर लिखती रही है ।

Ganguwal Power House

2351. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganguwal Power House will inevitably have to be shut down early next year.

(b) if so, the reasons for the closure; and

(c) for how long the closure will continue?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Kitchner Road, New Delhi

2352. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Kitchner Road, New Delhi is still housed in tented accommodation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the premises of the Centre was flooded with water due to rains on the 2nd August, 1961 and the stores kept for use in the Centre have been spoiled and cannot be used now for the beneficiaries;

(c) if so, what is the estimated loss; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the staff nurses' tents meant for their residential purposes have also been razed to the ground and if so, what pucca arrangements are proposed to be made for the accommodation of these nurses?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) About Rs. 50/-.

(d) The nurses' tent was damaged due to wind and heavy rains. It has been decided to construct a permanent building for the Maternity and

Child Welfare Centre near the present location.

Sub-Letting of Stalls by the Contractors at Rewari Station

2353. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the contractors at Rewari Station have sub-let their stalls and carriages; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The matter is under investigation by Northern Railway who will take necessary action, which includes termination of contracts in respect of proved cases of subletting.

Blood Bank at Agartala

2354. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to introduce the operation of the blood bank branch in Agartala V. M. Hospital (Tripura) during the working of the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, when the work will be started; and

(c) what quantity of blood is being imported for use in Agartala V. M. Hospital every year and from where the same is generally imported at present?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present only very occassionally blood is obtained from Calcutta by the Administration. Relatives of the patients at times bring blood at their own cost.

Efforts are however being made to increase the donor panel; when a sufficiently big list is available there will be no further need to call on the Calcutta Blood Bank.

All India Agricultural Service

2355. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to have an All India Agricultural Service as recommended by the Nalagarh Committee Report; and

(b) what steps have been taken to raise the status of agricultural services?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The proposal is still under consideration.

(b) Besides the recommendation for formation of an All India Agricultural Service, the two other recommendations which were made by the Agricultural Administration Committee with a view to raising the status of the agricultural services in the country were the following:—

(i) Raising the pay scales of the employees of the State Agriculture Departments with a view to bringing them on par with those prevailing in the other Departments and attracting suitable technical talent.

(ii) Recognition of the State Agriculture Department as a major Department.

With regard to the recommendation at (i) above, the State Governments have been asked to send specific proposals for revision of pay scales. This is one of the many recommendations in the implementation of which the Government of India have decided to assist the State Governments by sharing the additional cost involved on 50:50 basis during 1960-61 and 1961-62. The Government of Punjab have already raised the pay-scales of the employees in certain categories of posts in the State Agriculture Department. Some of the other States like Madras and Assam are considering the raising of

the scales of pay of the Agriculture and other Departments on the basis of the recommendations of the local Pay Commissions. Proposals from the other State Governments are still awaited.

Regarding the recommendation at (ii) above, almost all the State Governments have informed that the Agriculture Department is treated as a major department.

S.C. and S.T. in Railway Board Secretariat Services

2356. Shri Shankar Deo: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reserved vacancies which occurred from April, 1955 to April, 1961 in Railway Board's Secretariat Services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes grade-wise and the number of such candidates recruited and confirmed against such vacancies;

(b) whether it is a fact that the various orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the out-of-turn confirmation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in the above services have been ignored by the Railway Board; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The information is given in the enclosed statement.

[*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 42].

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Flooding of certain residential Colonies in Delhi due to heavy rain

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The flooding of residential houses in Diplomatic Enclave and other residential colonies of Delhi due to the heavy rain-fall on the 2nd August, 1961.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): As a result of heavy rain in the early morning of 2nd August, 1961, the flooding of residential colonies was reported in the following areas :—

(i) Chanakyapuri (Diplomatic Enclave) near Malcha Marg.

(ii) Jorbagh Nursery in front of houses No. 60 to 130.

(iii) In the residential area of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, west and east—on either side of the Mehrauli Road.

(iv) In G.I. Blocks Vinay Nagar. Besides this, certain local accumulations were also noticed in certain roundabouts and in the low lying huts in Rajasthani camp near Vinay Nagar and the Harijan Basti at the Reading Road end.

It appears that a statement is desired on the flooding due to stoppage of natural flow of rain water due to construction of Link Road without culverts at suitable places. In this connection it may be stated that the flooding in Chanakyapuri (Diplomatic Enclave) may not probably be due to the construction of Link Road. This road was constructed during November, 1960—January, 1961 in accordance with the recommendations of the Traffic Advisory Committee for diversion of traffic during ceremonial occasions including the visit of Queen Elizabeth. This road had already been provided with two culverts at the time of construction. From the topography of the area between the Ridge and the Sardar Patel Road it

is apparent that all rain water in this area has its natural drainage towards Chanakyapuri and actually culverts draining this area pass through the Sardar Patel Road on either side of the newly constructed Link Road. The entire water, however, was cleared within an hour or so. To improve the situation, the New Delhi Municipal Committee propose to demolish the pipe culverts which are no longer necessary and also to provide additional surface drainage to the Link Road.

The position in regard to other colonies is given below :—

(ii) *Flooding in Jorbagh Nursery*—This was mainly due to the collapse of the boundary wall at the Fire Station into the adjoining drain which was completely blocked by the debris. It is proposed to widen this section in this reach so that easy passage of water is made possible.

(iii) *Flooding in the residential area of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences*—There is a depression between Green Park and West of the residential colony of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. A storm water barrel of 8 feet diameter had been constructed by the C.P.W.D. when developing the residential colony. During the last showers, it appears that the barrel entrance behind the residential quarters got choked and there was a heavy accumulation of water which ultimately broke the compound walls of the residential areas of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and overflowed across the Mehrauli Road. It is felt that the size of the barrel is not sufficient to take the discharge of the entire area of Green Park-1100 acres plot and part of Hauz Khas. This is receiving the attention of Government.

(iv) *Flooding in Vinay Nagar*—This was due to blocking of the water passage on account of the construction of main sewer Line by the side of the Ring Road. Similar was the case in certain quarters of Kaka Nagar where the drains had to be closed temporarily for the construction of the main out-fall channel. The obstruction has, however, been removed.

It may be mentioned that although certain areas got flooded due to the heavy intensity of the rain-fall on 2.8.61, the entire area was free from the flood water in about a couple of hours after the rain-fall. This was only due to (i) the interception arrangements having been provided as per the suggestions of the Reddy Committee and also (ii) the main drains being kept clear and free from being choked. The Reddy Committee which was appointed in 1958 for planning measures against floods and similar calamities in Delhi had remarked as under:—

"The drainage is primarily affected by the intensity of rainfall and the intensity as on 20th/21st July 1958 may not be expected for a long time to come. Provision of drainage system for such unusual cloudbursts, which may only occur very rarely, is therefore not a justifiable proposition on account of the excessive costs, both initial and recurring. There is no doubt that certain amount of calculated risk has to be taken in not designing the drainage system to meet the requirements of the heaviest rainfall so far recorded or ever expected. This accords with the accepted principles of design in in practice everywhere."

12:07 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): I have a submission to make and that is with regard to the adjournment motion that you have disallowed. I do not want to say anything about that. But, since the flood situation in the U.P. is serious and alarming, I would request you to ask the hon. Minister to make a statement either on Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker: There will be a discussion on the general flood situation. I am sending this adjournment motion to him. He will make a statement relating to the U.P. also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That is next week. It is stated in today's papers that 113 people have died and 10,000 villages marooned and 10 lakh acres of land flooded. There should be immediate help from the Centre.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Khushwaqt Rai tabled an adjournment motion. Next week or early next week—we will have it on Monday if possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Centre should immediately give help. The hon. Minister comes from U.P.

Mr. Speaker: A number of people are anxious about the U.P.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): So far as the previous floods in the U.P. are concerned, I have placed a statement on the Table of the House. As far as the recent floods are concerned, I am prepared to make a statement today or tomorrow or the day after as you like.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You better admit the adjournment motion, Sir. He has taken it very lightly.

Mr. Speaker: I will treat this adjournment motion as a Call Attention Notice. The hon. Minister may make a statement regarding the situation in the U.P. tomorrow. This will be treated as a Call Attention notice and will be called tomorrow.

12·09½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RULES UNDER THE DRUGS ACT

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Drugs Act, 1940:—

(i) The Drugs (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. S.O. 1124 dated the 20th May, 1961.

(ii) The Drugs (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. S. O. 1449 dated the 24th June, 1961.

(iii) The Drugs (Fourth Amendment)Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. S O. 1588 dated the 8th July, 1961.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3143/61].

ORDERS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S R. 1042 dated the 14th August, 1961.

(ii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1045 dated the 17th August, 1961.

(iii) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Ninth Amendment) Order, 1961 published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 1046 dated the 17th August, 1961.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3155/61].

12·11 hrs.

STATEMENT *re*: ALLEGED FAILURE OF IAC TO PROVIDE ACCOMMODATION TO PRESIDENT'S DOCTOR

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Hon'ble Members have heard what I stated on the 11th of August, 1961 on the alleged failure of the Indian Airlines Corporation to provide accommodation on their service from Patna to Delhi on July 20, 1961 to Dr. T. N. Banerji and Dr. Raghunath Saran. As promised during the discussion on the 11th, I have had further enquiries made to ascertain tre exact circumstances in which two seats could not be provided to enable the two doctors to travel together to Delhi on 20th July.

Before I proceed to furnish the details, I think it will help matters considerably in understanding this complaint if I were to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members to the exact sequence of events connected with this incident. As we all know, the President took ill on the evening of 19th July at about 8-30 p.m. and the very first bulletin regarding his health was issued only at 1-30 p.m. on the 20th. Dr. Saran was contacted by Rashtrapati Bhavan on the telephone on the morning of 20th and requested to proceed immediately to Delhi with Dr. Banerji. Therefore, at the time Dr. Saran contacted the Indian Airlines Corporation booking office at Patna to secure the two seats required by him, *i.e.* at about 10 a.m. on the 20th, no one at Patna, with perhaps the possible exception of Dr. Saran, could have been aware of the nature or seriousness of the illness of the President. The public became aware of the seriousness of the illness only very late in the day on the 20th and, therefore, at about 10 a.m. on the 20th when Dr. Saran contacted the Patna office of the Indian Airlines Corporation for two tickets and mentioned that he was proceeding to Delhi in connection with the President's illness, the Traffic Assistant could not have been aware of the urgency of the visit without a specific indication of it by Dr. Saran. I am giving this background so as to enable Hon'ble Members to assess for themselves objectively the alleged failure of the Indian Airlines Corporation to show greater initiative in the matter.

At the time Dr. Saran approached the Indian Airlines Corporation booking office, only one seat was available ex-Patna to Delhi. The only manner in which another seat could have been made available was by contacting the Banaras station or by persuading some other passenger to stand down or, if need be, by off-loading some freight. Such enquiries for exploring the possibility of securing an additional seat would naturally take some time to be completed. Information available at that time regarding the booking position at other stations did not admit of any definite commitment being made for the other seat. In the absence of any knowledge at that time on the part of the Traffic Assistant as to the urgency of the journey, he did not take the initiative to approach his officer or himself contact any other station to get a seat released, or ask any other passenger to stand down, which course of action, Hon'ble Members will appreciate, can be adopted only in exceptional circumstances. But as Dr. Saran (unable to get an immediate and definite assurance of a seat) did not wait but preferred to go by train, the failure of the Traffic Assistant to make further enquiries, as stated earlier, is perhaps understandable. It is in this context that I stated on the 11th that no passenger was asked to vacate the seat. This position has been confirmed again by the further enquiries made.

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

Further enquiries have revealed that, had there been standing arrangements by which these stations could communicate with each other at fixed hours before the arrival of the flights to ascertain the load position, it would have been possible to accommodate last minute requests in a more satisfactory manner. This is a procedural matter which I as asking the Corporation to review with a view to taking suitable remedial measures, wherever necessary.

12·14 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 21st August, 1961, namely:—

> "That the Third Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961, be taken into consideration.".

Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you allow at least some of us to speak?

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed eighteen hours already

Shri Surrendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I want to put just two questions to the hon. Minister, before he starts his reply.

Firstly, I want to know whether the Planning Commission has revised its policy or has permitted the States to sponsor new projects which will require money during the Plan period, and has also given the freedom to the States to negotiate with foreign countries either for loans or for investments in new industrial undertakings.

Secondly, I read in the newspapers that the Governor of Orissa, while addressing the inaugural session of the Orissa Assembly, referred in the course of his speech to the new schemes that the Government of Orissa proposed to undertake during the Third Five Year Plan, and he has also indicated that the schemes would require more money than what had been provided for the State of Orissa in the Third Five Year Plan. There is also the statement of the Chief Minister of Orissa that he will somehow or other get Rs. 300 crores beyond what has been provided in the Plan and see that the projects will be carried out in the State of Orissa. I want to know whether this authoritative statement that has been made by the Governor has been made in consultation with the Planning Minister or the Government of India, or whether there was any discussion about these Plans with the Planning Commission.

These are the two questions which I want the hon. Minister to answer.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): I was given to understand that the time for the debate will be extended.

Mr. Speaker: No, I have already given 18 hours.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I make a submission that at least in respect of the Third Five Year Plan which we are going to implement, certain Members who want to participate should be given an opportunity? We want that there should be response from all quarters. But if you are not going to give opportunities even to Members of Parliament who are anxious to participate, how do you think that the country has participated in the formulation of the Plan? If you are not going to permit us to give our reactions, how can you say that the country is participating in the formulation of the

Plan? I have been sitting here in this House for three days continuously, and you promised me an opportunity yesterday. But if this is the feeling with which we shall go from here, namely that we have not been given an opportunity to participate in the debate and make our feelings known and to give our comments, then, what is the feeling that is going to be created in this country? What feeling can we create if we go with a feeling of disappointment?

Mr. Speaker: There are as many as five hundred odd Members in this House, and it is not possible to accommodate all of them. When Shri Harish Chandra Mathur got up yesterday, I told him that some other hon. Members from Rajasthan had already spoken. I wanted to give opportunity to at least one Member from each State. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur pointed out that the other representatives who had spoken had represented on only one aspect, and, therefore, he wanted to present the other aspects. I told him that if there was time, I would certainly allow. But he will appreciate that all the five hundred odd Members may not be able to participate, even if we sit for five hundred days to get along with this report.

After all, this is a not a new thing. I think, on a prior occasion, I believe, about six months or eight months ago, when the Draft Outline was before the House, I allowed an opportunity to Members; I appointed as many as five committees, and all hon. Members, without exception, and from all sections of the House, were thoroughly satisfied with the opportunities given to them to make representations and also the manner in which the hon. Ministers responded and reacted to those representations. After all these stages, with the Draft having been before the country, before the House and before the committees of the House, the final plan has come now.

In the Business Advisory Committee, we decided the allotment of time, and we allowed 18 hours. We sat for one more hour on each of the three days when the Plan was being discussed. Still, certain hon. Members may not have opportunities. For that purpose, shall I go on extending this debate?

Now, the hon. Minister will proceed with his speech.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If you could kindly extend the time by at least one day, it would be better.

Mr. Speaker: There will always be some persons who may not still be able to participate.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mohindergarh): Most of the areas in my constituency are backward and under-developed. So, I may be given an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: I have called other hon. Members from the Punjab.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: This is a very important matter. There would be no harm if you extend the time.

Mr. Speaker: I shall give her an opportunity on some other occasion.

Shri Jamal Khwaja (Aligarh): After all, this is the Third Five Year Plan, and opportunities should be given to hon. Members.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We want to make contributions on a particular subject.

Mr. Speaker: There will be many other opportunities: Now, the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): As I rise to submit my reply to the discussion on the Prime Minister's motion regarding the Third Five Year Plan, I have, of course, before my mind, the criticisms, the views and the suggestions to which so many hon.

[Shri Nanda]

Members have given expression, but much more so, I am conscious of a sense of awe at the immensity and the complexity of the tasks which are involved, and the great effort that they call for. At the same time, I feel thrilled at the promise which the Plan holds of a very substantial advance to the future of our dreams.

The Third Five Year Plan offers the prospect of a very large step-up in production in almost every field. There is going to be a qualitative change in the structure of the economy of the country in a very significant manner, but more important than all this is the fact that the Plan will lay firm foundation for a self-reliant and self-sustaining economy.

In the course of the last three days, numerous questions have been asked, various issues raised, and attention drawn to a number of things which according to the hon. Members, have either not been done at all or not been done properly. These are important points. But owing to the limitation of time, I propose to address myself to the more important of them, that is, those which have an intimate and close bearing on the basic content of the Plan. On this occasion, my main concern is with the theme that the objectives of the national Plan having become agreed goals for the people in this country... (*Interruptions.*) I shall establish that these are also accepted by the hon. Member, Acharya Ranga. Now our basic task is to devise ways and means for the quickest realisation of these aims and objectives.

My case is that the strategy embodied in the Plan is the correct strategy. Nothing else can give better results and any significant departure from this strategy will only retard progress. We have made striking progress in many directions during this period. But it must be conceded that result has not been good enough—it could have been better.

There are, as I see it, three main sources of deficiencies: to some extent, certain defects in the planning stage and to a larger extent failures in implementation; there are also circumstances over which we had no control and they made their own contribution. In the period intervening between the discussion on the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan and the present occasion, two clear gain are dicernible for the national Plan. One is that nobody now talks of a smaller size of the Plan or that the Plan is too ambitious. Everybody realises that, if at all, the Plan should be of a somewhat bigger size. Secondly, there is a great deal of accord among us, without exception in this House—and I daresay outside —about what should be the future shape of India as far as its economic and social aims are concerned.

Acharya Ranga and Shri M. R. Masani made eloquent speeches. So far as Acharya Ranga's presentation was concerned, I may disagree—and I do disagree—with many of the things which he said, but it was a fairly open, straightforward presentation.

An Hon. Member: Just like an Andhra!

Shri Nanda: In the case of Shri M. R. Masani, it was, of course, more sophisticated as may be expected from him, more tangled and it was of a dubious quality. As I judge from the amendment and from the speeches, the Swatantra Party agrees with the following objectives—I have called them from their amendment: a rising standard of living for the people, rapid development of the economy of the country, greater equality, reduction of disparities, no concentration of economic power, no monopolies, more exports and no undue dependence on foreign countries. I hope they accept these objectives because these are just what they have said. If that is so, then I think this statement more or less underwrites the Third Five

Year Plan, so far as they are concerned. (*Interruption*). I will explain it.

In the case of Acharya Kripalani, there was emphasis on certain aspects, specially on implementation. No cleavage of a fundamental character appeared. This makes things very much simpler and more amenable to the exercise of reason and logic. I shall endeavour to reach the minds of the hon. friends opposite. (*An Hon. Member: Impossible*).

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Which Acharya? There are two Acharyas.

Shri Nanda: I have said that there is not much of difference of opinion as far as the speech of Acharya Kripalani is concerned.

I would like to remove whatever resistance there is to the concepts embodied in the Plan. I believe that any reservations that they have will be removed. It was said by my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Metha, that we stand on the frontiers of a new world and we are hesitating. He also quoted somebody. Our approach to the Plan is one of confidence, and there are reasons for it. We have learn the lessons; we have applied our minds earnestly to the experience of the past years and we are acutely aware of the drawbacks which retarded progress to some extent, both in the method of implementation and in the quality of our planning. Now, we have worked out a programme of concerted effort in order that the programmes and projects which are incorporated in the Third Five Year Plan are executed efficiently and economically.

I shall make one point clear at this stage. This is about the task of implementation. The point was made yesterday about the responsibility of the people and of the Government for implementation of the Plan. I must state it clearly that in the present circumstances of the country the State is taking a leading role in rebuilding and strengthening of the economy and therefore, in the task of implementation of the Plan. Therefore, any failure that occurs will be largely our responsibility.

But there are two other factors to which I would like to draw attention. We have to draw the people into the Plan, much more than has been done so far. They have to be made more aware of the implications of the Plan and of their responsibilities in that connection. When this comes about, they will be in a better position to exercise the sanctions—powerful sanctions—for implementation and they will also be able to make their fuller contribution.

I also recall that several hon. Members referred to one or two other things which are very important in this context. They stressed the importance of a more favourable social and political environment being created. This is a question of attitudes and outlook of the people. It is certainly indispensable that there should be greater social harmony and political unity in the country so that our plans succeed in a full measure.

I have mentioned some of the basic factors which determine the measure of success. I have no hesitation in stating, I think it should be on behalf of all of us that in the matter of this Third Plan and the subsequent plans India is going to succeed. This country is going to make big strides in the years to come. The ground for this confidence is that there is a vast untapped reservoir of resources, both human and material. Our people have the capacity and intelligence and given a favourable environment, the tools and necessary training, I am sure, they will render as good an account of themselves as any people anywhere.

Sir, we have undertaken vast programmes of training. That is one assurance for the success of the Plan. We are creating an industrial base

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

which would enable progressively to produce the tools that our people require. Since I have mentioned implementation, and this aspect is in the minds of many Members here and persons outside, I should say something more about it before I proceed to deal with the argument about the strategy of the Plan.

Implementation does arise as a major key to the success of the plans and it is apparent that as things have happened or conspired during the last few years, certain deficiencies have come to our notice. As some hon. Members have pointed out, cost estimates have risen; itme-schedules have not been adhered to and there have been bottlenecks resulting in under-utilisation of capacity created.

What do we propose to do about it? Sir, we have during the past two or three years, gone very closely into all aspects of implementation and we have applied ourselves closely to examine each deficiency that arose, each shortfall that occurred with a view to finding out what were the causes behind it. It may be lack of coordination and deficiencies in the administrative procedures and defects in the methods of planning also. All these things have been looked into and I might make just a brief mention of some of these things, because, as I said, this touches the heart of the matter so far as the success of the plans is concerned.

There are three or four main aspects of implementation relating to administration in general. Then, particularly for an underdeveloped country like India which is devoting so much of its resources to industrialisation, improvement of transport and power, facilities etc. are very important. We have to look after these things properly. Then, there are the training programmes. One of the things which came in the way of full realisation of targets in the previous two plans was deficiencies and shortages of trained and experienced personnel. Whereas on the one side there were vacancies, there were idle persons asking for jobs, on the other side. There were places which could not be filled. In the Second Plan, because we were rather late to tackle this problem, this difficulty was experienced about shortages of trained personnel. In the course of the Second Five Year Plan, we had dealt with it very adequately. It requires considerable time to train the personnel and to put them on various jobs in the projects. In the Third Five Year Plan too, adequate training programmes to meet the requirements have been provided. That is the second aspect.

Then there is the question of underutlisation of the potential created in different fields. One aspect which is not less important though there are certain other things which are more important, is that for the rural economy, planning at the village and at the block level is crucial. We have tried to introduce some changes in order to make it more effective than in the past. In the case of large projects, the aspects relating to management cadres and advance planning are very important. What occurred so far was that some projects were taken up without giving enough time and attention in the earlier stages to work out all the details to conduct the investigations and to tie up all the various other resources which had to come into it. This is a difficulty which is connected with organisation and administration. For this purpose a series of steps have been taken. There are to be well-equipped technical planning cells in each ministry concerned and steps are to be taken to strengthening the design and research units in the projects ensuring adequate arrangements within the Ministry of Finance for examining cost estimates assuring effective coordination between different stages or parts of the same project as well as in related sectors and for securing fulfilment of targets and time-schedules, insistence on advance planning

and accurate estimation of costs. Special units are to be set up within individual projects for assisting the management in keeping down costs, raising productivity, setting norms and checking performance.

How are the big plants and enterprises going to be run? There is the question of autonomy, the delegation of powers and of decentralisation. That is important This is being done. But at the same time the other requirement is that there should be some means of judging their efficiency, and for this purpose, norms of standards of performance have to be evolved. We should know who have not done well, so that appropriate action may be taken in time. That is a very important aspect of implementation. We used to receive reports. But in the meanwhile certain things had happened; and bottlenecks had arisen and it was rather late when the reports came. Apart from the annual review to which the hon. Member Acharya Kripalani referred, and it is going to be provided for, there will be continuous assessment of the working of these projects.

I have given just an idea of the steps that are being taken to ensure running the enterprises properly and efficiently and for fuller utilisation of the industrial capacity that has been created. Then comes the question of phasing and proper selection. Regarding the local plans to which I referred . . .

Acharya Kripalani.. (Sitamarhi): May I point out that all these things were told during the course of the discussion on the Second Five Year Plan—everything that the hon. Minister is saying now?

Shri Nanda: Of course, then also we were aware of the importance of implementation, but there are certain specific things which were not clearly worked out at that stage. About this question of advance planning, we did not know enough then. And certainly our capacity for better planning has increased for the reason that in the First Plan we had very little of statistical tools, and of basic information. We were in a better position in the Second Plan and we are in a very much better position in the Third Plan. During the past ten years, our capacity has increased and so has our knowledge.

I have said something about implementation and now I turn to a major question raised here, the rate of growth in this country. But before I do that, I shall say a few words about a long portion of the speech of Acharya Kripalani devoted to the shortfalls. It is all correct; the figures have been quoted from a report published by the Planning Commission and various other official publications. The hon. Member Shri Asoka Mehta said that we should have devoted a whole chapter to this aspect but Acharya Kripalani made a chapter out of it. My only comment is this. Here is a picture, a canvas. There is a dark dot here and a dark spot there. You bring together all the dark spots in one place and make it a black picture; that is not the true picture; the real picture is very different.

Acharya Kripalani: The Treasury Benches bring all the bright spots together. They do one job and I do the other job.

Shri Nanda: If we had followed his line of prudence and wisdom, then he would have had no material to produce his speech because all that he said about shortfalls is given in the Plan and other official documents.

Shri Ranga (Tnali): You are the Government

Shri Nanda: Then do not say both the things. The question was raised about the Plan. Acharya Kripalani's argument was: if there are variations from the targets contained in the Plan, then what is the Plan? It is a defective plan and a defective plan is worse than no plan. That is what Acharya Kripalani said; as if a little

[Shri Nanda]

light is worse than darkness. Planning is a continuous process. We go on improving our technique and the methods as we proceed. We may not get 100 per cent results in the first or second stage but we have been progressing in that direction. The point is this. We say that this is what we can do. There are many difficulties and complications to be faced in a country where there are 43 crores of people as participants. Moreover, in a mixed economy in which private sector forms the larger part and with a sustantial non-monetised sector, you cannot have a very rigid Plan. Even in a fully regulated economy you cannot have a precise knowledge of what is going to happen five years hence. Things will always be changing. But there should be no variations in the overall position.

You will have noticed that in the Third Five Year Plan there is this idea of physical planning and financial planning. There is the Plan outlay as differentiated from financial outlay. This is again, part of a better technique. Of course we wanted to do much better but the available resources were not quite adequate for the purpose. That was one impulse. We also felt that we could have taken upon ourselves to do something more as extra resources became available. I may state here that in the latest budgets there were signs of the financial situation improving and therefore, we could take a more optimistic view of the future. But the main consideration was that we might have more resources but not enough ready projects. Therefore it was decided that we should have preliminary work started in a number of directions so that at the appropriate time we could go ahead with those projects.

Now, the rate of growth seems to have caught the fancy of some hon. Members. Everybody is talking about the low rate of growth in India. We are before the bar of public opinion and economic judgment. What are we doing? We claim that we are making a success of our Plans to a considerable extent and yet in the list of 25 underdeveloped countries India stands at the bottom, with the exception of four or five countries. That was the impression created here in the House and outside. The material in the publication from which this is drawn does not lend itself to any such interpretation; it does not lead to any such conclusion. The hon. Members who have dealt with this aspect should appreciate that the calculation of the rate of growth depends upon the way in which we are dealing with the figures, it depends primarily on the rate of investment in proportion to national income or the gross national product. There is a definite relationship between the two. That shows the efficiency of our execution of projects, the efficiency of investments and also the degree of capital intensity, etc. It is true that the figures are low for India but the actual figure is more than the one quoted here because in that publication the last year of the Second Plan was not taken into reckoning. It is slightly more than eight per cent and when allowance is made for the omission, naturally the average goes up. Leaving that aside for the moment, let us take the figure as it is. What is the conclusion? I have got the figures. The rate of investment in Jamaica was 21 per cent and for Israel 26 per cent. Now, in India it is 8 per cent. Now what rate of economic growth can you expect from this? Then, there is another factor. In India's case, the inflow of resources was one per cent out of this 8 per cent. In the case of Israel the inflow was 21 per cent out of 26 per cent. Where is the comparison? They get so much foreign aid which helps to create a huge investment in that country.

The question may be asked: why are we not able to raise investment of that order? I do not think that the point of view which has been put for-

ward by the hon. Members opposite at all synchronises with this kind of approach. When they talked about our low rate of growth, they thought possibly that there was something wrong with our economic policy and therefore, there should be a change. This is also the view taken by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Some hon. Members from that corner charged us for going so slow and such expressions as "galloping", "trotting" common to horse racing were used. They said that we must do better. I must first deal with that part. They are apt to overrate themselves and try to overdo things but we are not going to follow that advice because our approach in these matters is not a doctrinnaire approach. We want to get the best results but not at the expense of solid progress. So far as this side is concerned, how do we manage to do better? Financial resources can be in the form of taxation, loans, more of small savings or more foreign aid. But they say, "do not become dependent on foreign countries." Take the question of external assistance and taxes. Their approach is that the taxes are already too high. How are they too high? The tax burdens have to be put on the broad shoulders which can bear them and not on the poor people who cannot bear them. That is true enough. What is the proportion of tax revenue to G. N. P. in India as compared to a rate varying between 20 to 30 per cent in some advanced countries? It was 8·9 per cent in 1960-61 as against 7·6 per cent in 1951-52. Over all these years, it cannot be said that taxation has been a crushing burden at all. If we want a still higher rate of growth within the ambit of pattern of investment laid in the Plan the investment-output ratio is going to become higher. It means that we will have to put in more resources in order to arrive at the goal of 15-year perspective and get a *per capita* doubling of *per capita* income which means so far away. If we do not want to make it go much further and choose to postpone it, then something has to be done. But both Acharya Kripalani and Shri M. R. Masani are in no hurry. Shri M. R. Masani said yesterday, "you cannot develop quickly; it will be a century or half a century."

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): I did not say that. I said that you need foreign capital for half a century in order to develop faster.

Shri Nanda: Otherwise, without these capital goods, etc., you cannot progress. I am going to explain it. He said: "No *jaim* today no *jaim* tomorrow, and fly in the skies till you die."

Acharya Kripalani: The generation will die.

Shri Nanda: May be, but so far as they are concerned, their generations, their children, their children's children and grand-children will have died before that stage comes. This is the kind of strategy or economy that they are presenting. (*Interrputions*).

Shri Ranga: What does your conscience say?

Shri Nanda: We were told that this is the eve of the election, and that this is an election Plan. No 'eve of the election' Plan is going to contain that material which you can fling at us. I cannot understand how Shri M. R. Masani who has considerable acquaintance with economics can at all subscribe to a line of thought which is totally contrary to economic sense, but I do not say that. (*Interruptions*). About the rate of growth, Shri Asoka Mehta pointed the example of Iraq and some other countries. It was said that Iraq got it mainly from oil. The situation in one country is very different from another. We are trying to develop—it is not being liked—the basic industries. They are capital—intensive. Some countries may prefer to have just consumer industries and go on merrily. We do not think that that is the right course.

[Shri Nanda]

I now come to another aspect, the strategy of the Plan. That is the main question. Are we doing anything wrong, as was alleged by some hon. Members? There are very serious allegations. We are asked, "According to your strategy, the way in which you are proceeding about this Plan, what will be the consequences?" The consequences, as they say, are inflation, misery for everybody, unemployment and dependence on foreign countries and various other evils that they can possibly imagine. These are the consequences that are going to flow from this approach of planning. Therefore they say it is all wrong. They mentioned inflation, erosion of income, the State sector becoming predominantly monopolistic, and so on. The hon. Member talked of monopolies which grow because of the Plan.

Shri M. R. Masani: The State becomes a monopolist.

Shri Nanda: Their objection is to bigness. What is the remedy? The remedy is very simple. They suggested some ingredients for the recipe. The first no heavy industry; second, no public sector; third, no foreign aid. These are the main ingredients of the recipe.

Shri M. R. Masani: Quite wrong:

Shri Nanda: These could be proved. I have got copies of their speeches. The hon. Member might even now say anything also he has in mind.

Shri M. R. Masani: Restoration of competition in the service of the people!

Shri Nanda: I am sorry I forgot to mention one more ingredient. I would be most unfair to them if I did not mention it; I just lost sight of it; it is very important. It is, "no control and no regulation of the economy."

Shri M. R. Masani: I said, "minimum regulation and minimum control; not the maximum."

Shri Nanda: These are the four legs on which they stand. The hon. Member told me, perhaps in a fit of absent-mindedness, that he happened to read a book by a gentleman called Bauer. This gentleman seems to be an old acquaintance of my hon. friend.

Shri M. R. Masani: I have never seen him.

Shri Nanda: I was told that he has something to do with the establishment and development of the Forum of Free Enterprise. At any rate, he is thinking on those lines.

Shri M. R. Masani: Till four days ago, I had not even known of Prof. Bauer's existence. He is a Professor at London University. That is all I know.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, they think alike!

Shri M. R. Masani: I am very happy that such an eminent authority happens to think on my lines and is not on the side of my hon. friend.

Shri Nanda: All that I wish to say about that is just two or three words. Of all the eminent economists in the world today, there will be hardly any person belonging to this generation who will say like that.

Shri M. R. Masani: Who says so?

Shri Nanda: There will be very few, at any rate. Anyway, I may inform hon. Members that so far as the current trends in the world are concerned, the position broadly speaking is this. Take England for instance. It has a conservative government. Knowing that their rate of advace is not good enough, what are they doing? They call labour and industry to sit together and say: "Have a Plan; do something to ensure that there is proper allocation of resources." That is

economic planning. That will bring in regulation of all kinds. Next, take the United States; I believe that is a good enough country to refer to, which the hon. Member, Shri M. R. Masani, will agree. The Government of U.S.A., is urging on every Latin American country to whom they already give some aid or promise such assistance to go in for integrated planned development. The main objection of my hon. friends over there is to heavy industry. Is it not so?

Shri M. R. Masani: No, the obsession with heavy industry.

Shri Nanda: It is a matter of degree; there is no thermometer to measure these things, except that there are certain economic needs of the nation. Therefore, certainly, it will be insane to set up huge plants, the products of which cannot be utilised at subsequent stages. But I do not think there is any fear of that; so far as we are concerned. We are still not getting all those products; we are not self-sufficient and we are trying to produce them. Therefore, where is the question so far as the degree of need is concerned?

Mr. Speaker: He said that the idea of self-sufficiency is wrong.

Shri Nanda: I shall deal with that also. So, the idea of self-sufficiency is wrong and the idea of dependence is right!

Shri M. R. Masani: Economic cooperation in the world.

Shri Nanda: Whoever told Shri M. R. Masani that this Plan, aiming at self-sustaining and self-reliant economy in a period of fifteen years or so, excluded international collaboration? I think that collaboration in the form of international exchange of goods and services is going to be on a much higher level after fifteen years that it is today.

Shri M. R. Masani: What about import of machines?

Shri Nanda: I think his association with friends who are non-economists has possibly wasted his knowledge of economics! We do not want to continue import of machines for ever. We want to build up our own capital goods and machine-building capacity, which will build the machines which in turn will produce the consumer goods. What is the alternative? We cannot start manufacturing capital goods in a day; it takes such a long time. Their prescription is begin with the consumer goods. There are two ways of producing consumer goods. One is without machines, doing it with the hands and go on doing it. Of course, hon. Members will ask, what will happen with the increasing population, if there are o machies to produce all the things? There will be destitution, starvation and privation of the worst kind. The second course is to produce consumer goods with the aid of machines, but for that you need not make the machines which could be inported from outside. How long shall we do that?

13 hrs.

When the hon. Member asked, how do you pay, the question is, what do you pay, with? You consume everything and then how do you pay for all you choose to import? Is it not better policy to reduce your dependence on foreign countries? Again the whole question boils to dependence on foreign economic aid. So, this is the only way of getting rid of dependence on foreign countries. In a period of 10 or 15 years, we try to stand on our own legs, otherwise, we have to go on importing even machines for producing consumer goods. The hon. Member will, no doubt, realise that in a period of about 15 years, what is going to be the norm of volume of the capital goods that will be required in the process of large scale investment. Who is going to give us all that and how are we going to pay for it? You will have to send away practically everything you produce to pay for the imports. That is what is going to happen. This is the strategy. I thought that the consequences of such a policy should be absolutely clear. Then they say, the Third Plan is based on the

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Soviet model. We know that. There is the Swantantra model, which is dependence on foreign countries perpetually. (*Interruptions*). That is one ingredient.

The second is public sector. They have an aversion for the public sector.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on the plan which they have decided about the method of repayment of loans. Those plans also may be explained.

Shri Nanda: Yesterday my collegue explained all that. That is a common problem. But here is an attack on the basic strategy of the Plan. There are three things. They are averse to the public section. They think that the public sector takes away the freedom and it sets up monopolies.

Shri M. R. Masani: Is not the LIC a monopoly? Is not the STC becoming a monopoly?

Shri Nanda: Monopoly of the whole nation is no monopoly at all. Monopoly of a section is a monopoly. When everybody has a thing, it is no monopoly at all.

An Hon. Member: What about bureaucracy?

Shri Nanda: In all those big business houses, do you think, it is personal administration there? It is bureaucratic administration.

Shri Ranga: It is worse here.

Shri Nanda: In the public sector, it will be possible in due course to hand over the management to decentralised autonomous units. It is not possible to do so in the private sector. (*Interruption*).

There was some talk of an unholy alliance between State capitalism and big private enterprise. I can assure the hon. Member that there is nothing of this kind happening in the country. Goverment has a positive role in ensuring that the country develops fast that there is social justice and social security. We are familiar that indigenous industry wants protection against foreign goods. That kind of normal control or action by the State is not considered intervention. Intervention in favour of the people is not considered wrong.

Acharya Kripalani: Government and people are equal.

Shri Nanda: I ask the hon. Member, does he seriously believe that if there had been no State intervention in these things, the sovereign people would have got an opportunity to got into these things? All the opportunities would have been appropriated by the bigger business houses. Now, at any rate, there is some attempt, through licensing, etc., to spread out the opportunities among small people also, otherwise they could not have come in.

Acharya Kripalani: May I remind the hon. Minister that he himself said that private enterprise never prospered so much as under our Plans?

Shri Nanda: That also is true. The private sector should have no grouse. It would not have expanded to half the present size during the past decade, if it had not been for the public sector. It makes use of all the basic facilities which have been created in the shape of economic overheads.

Therefore, it is no doctrinaire approach. We have to see that we develop to the utmost extent. If it had not been for the public sector, could the hon. Member ever imagine that even this limited growth that has taken place during the last ten years could have been achieved? Even the rate of savings and the investment rate were so low. magine, if the Government had not through various devices attempted to mobilise the domestic savings and also to secure foreign aid, what could have been the pace of development. It is not a question of ideology. It is not a doctrinaire approach. It is a philosophy of development. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: That is doctrinaire.

Shri Nanda: I will say simply development, not philosophy of development.

Then, they do not want any controls and regulations.

Shri Masani: We want minimum, essential regulation.

Shri Nanda: When there is war, every country introduces regulations and allocation of resources. Here is a war on poverty and unemployment. There is a scarcity of resources. When there is abundance, there is no need for regulations. But as long as the resources are not abundant, there has to be some kind of priority in favour of more urgent claims; the things which are more important for the nation, have to be done first. How can you afford to allot cement and steel for big mansions when medium and small-scale industries are being starved of these key materials?

Shri Tyagi: Steel is exempted according to them.

Acharya Kripalani: The black-marketeer is getting the materials; he gets more than he needs.

Shri Nanda: Thre may be something of this kind happening. But then, do you want the whole market to be turned into a black market? By not having any regulations, the whole thing goes into the black market. Then, where is the gain to the society? Let us together try to get rid of these malpractices and rectify them. Simply because you get a foot sore, you cannot cut your foot.

Next I will take up another question. The hon. Member asked, "You have adopted a socialist pattern. What are you doing about it? It must be admitted that so far our advance in this direction has not been quite adequate. But it is not negligible. It has not been adequate for the same reason which I explained. In the earlier stages of development, if you push the idiological considerations two far and thereby hamper progress, you are really not helping anybody at all, at least not the poor people, whom you want to raise. Ultimately, the most important element in the socialistic pattern is that there should be more and more abundance. That is the first element.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Abundance for whom, for a few?

Shri Nanda: There must be total abundance before it can be shared by anybody. The question of who gets it arises only when there is something to be shared. And, I concede immediately one point, that we cannot go on thinking of a day when the abundance has arrived and meanwhile do nothing to realise those social aims like removal of inequalities, narrowing down of disparities and raising the levels of living of the weaker sections. I agree entirely that if you neglect it, you would not have the desired progress and abundance, because if these people are neglected they would not allow you to march ahead. Therefore, side by side you have to do that also. I believe, Sir, that we are doing that to the utmost extent possible.

I wish to explain to hon. Members about the lines of advance towards the socialist goal. When we are in a better position, when we have stabilised the economic situation and created a fairly firm base for industrialisation and, more than anything else, when we have developed our administration properly—that is where we are lacking—then it will be easy to make a quicker advance. I think if we try to go faster more and more complications will arise.

In the matter of socialistic pattern, I could give to the hon Members, if they choose to have—the question of time will of course arise—the various

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directions in which progress has been made. There are mainly two approaches to this question. One is, we try to lift the man at the bottom. Therefore, one main consideration, in fact the main line of advance towards a socialist pattern in this country has to lie in this direction. Think of the minimum needs of everybody in the country. Let everybody in this country be assured of a basic minimum, a national minimum in respect of food, clothing, shelter, education, health etc. I think when we have done that, we would have set a new pattern of socialist society.

There was a talk of the weaker sections in particular the agricultural labour, and the indusrial labour. They are all suffering. I know that the report of the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee does not reveal any great improvement. That is true.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Does it say that the situation has worsened?

Shri Nanda: No, that is a wrong reading of it. It is slightly better in some respects. Still it is not good enough. What do we do for them? The population is going up and at the same time the pressure on land is increasing. The only way to help them is through industrialisation. When we talk of industrialisation, it is not as if it is something that is in confiict with the interests of the people in the rural areas. The only way to absorb the surplus labour in villages is through greater industrialisation Industrialisation need not be away from the rural areas. We have to bring much of that close to the rural areas. We have to build an agro-industrial base in the villages. I think that should be the second element in the socialist pattern. Another element of socialist pattern in our vast country has to be a balance of development, balance as between rural and urban development, and the regional balance. The whole question of regional disparity has been talked at length in the course of this discussion. What hope is there for poorest sections in the rural area? The population is increasing with the result that there is less need for their labour and the result is that their wages go down. Similar though not at par is the case with the middle clas. When the educacational output exceeds the demand the price for their services also goes down. Therefore, the only way out is rapid economic development. That is the only answer, so far as middle class people are concerned.

You will see, Sir, from the various chapters of the Plan that enormous expansion is taking place in various sectors. What we accomplished in the past decade, we are now aiming to achieve over a five-year period in the Third Plan. There has been enormous expansion in training of various grades of technicians including engineers, doctors and personnel to man agricultural services and community development etc. There can be no other answer to their problems. So far as agricultural labour is concerned there is vast. amount of construction going on in the country which provides them employment opportunities.

This, briefly, Sir, is the position. I can share with hon. Members plenty of material about what we are doing or propose to do in the matter removing and preventing concentration of economic power. A series of measures have been taken but the major step in that direction, I repeat, is the expansion of the public sector. The public sector has to grow absolutely and relatively, and that is the main guarantee for preventing concentration of economic power This has to be done in various other ways also for instance, through providing much wider economic opportunities for the small man. That is the real private sector. Sir, the few big business houses—that kind of giantism or something which the hon. Member there said—do not constitute the entire private sector. They form a distinctive sector of their own.

They are not at present a competitive sector. The real competitive private sector is what we are now aiming to develop (*An Hon. Member*: Question). We are now helping to develop a large number of small entrepreneurs, particularly in small-scale industries. That is going to be the real private sector. Then there is the co-operative sector which we are also trying to develop We believe that progress in these directions will insure against concentration of economic power in the hands of the few. We are doing a number of things to help these people. There are the various financial institutions, the industrial estates and various concessions etc. have been provided for them. Recently there has been a twist in the licencing policy in their favour. There is now greater vigilance exercised on company management and so on. Some progress has been made on rural electrification. More has been done in the Second Plan than in the First Plan and much more is going to be done in the Third Plan. Even that is not enough. Even as opportunity arises we have to be prepared to do something more in that direction.

Regarding land reform measures—that is part of the same theme—I think considering the circumstances of the country we have done fairly well. It is not that we have done all that we would have liked to do. The immediate aim now is to ensure that the rents are reduced and a good measure of security is secured to the tenants. We have to achieve what we have been saying all these years in the Congress programme, that is, to make the tiller the owner of the soil. It has been provided for in the legislation in most of the States but not enough has been done about that in practice. The need is for more effective implementation of the policy.

Then I come to the question of reduction of disparities. Hon. Members will have noticed in the Plan document a policy statement about reduction of disparities in incomes. It is very difficult to say that from tomorrow nobody will have more than 30 times the minimum income. It is not a question of just lobbying about it, we have to secure it. But the approach has been very properly defined. We have mentioned the report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission where it is stated that the difference between the highest and the lowest income should not be more than 30 times. I think even 30 times is not too high, and it should be our effort to secure that aim, as early as possible, through various means. It is not feasible for me to indicate all these devices here. Those weaker sections about whom we have talked so often have to be helped through extension and reform of social services. There is a complaint that we have not done enough in that direction. The increase in outlay under social sciences in the Third Plan is fairly large, though it may not be quite enough.

Sir, I have dealt at some length with the aspect relating to socialist pattern about which we need not have any kind of hesitation, or be apologetic about it. We think that is the right thing for this country. It is not that some person should continue to sit on the large mass of people and do things. It concerns the people themselves: it is their creative energy which is being harnessed and it is they who are going to manage everything since everything belongs to them. The aspect will have to be carefully worked out as to how to transfer more powers and functions to the peoples' organisations specially the Panchayats and co-operatives. There is no time for me to elaborate that idea.

I now come to the question of regional disparities. This is a question which is very near the heart of all hon. Members, because every hon. Member from every State thinks that he belongs to a backward region.

Shri Tyagi: Not in urban areas.

Shri Nanda: Yes, not in urban areas. All the States are backward. But there is a degree of backward-

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ness and there is some degree of advance, and we have to observe the two together when we make plan allocations. We have, in fact, taken note of that when we made allocations to the States in the Third Plan.

An hon. Member said that we had promised that an agency would be set up for continuously watching the progress towards reducing regional disparities and doing something about it. I may say that a Working Group has been established in the Planning Commission for that purpose. At the time when allocations were made, we took a number of factors into consideration and an effort was made to do much more for those States which were lagging behind or which were backward generally, or in particular fields. As we have maintained, it is not possible in a very short period to cover the whole of this field and bring all the States or areas to an equal level. It is simply not possible because of the diversities of resources, population etc. Till we have placed ourselves in a better position regarding the capacity to give more assistance, our resources should concentrate for some time on points where they will give an adequate return. In the last analysis where the Central assistance is to come from, if the Centre has not got sufficient sources?

Therefore, in the present circumstances, there is a limit to what can be done in the way of redress of regional disparities. Yet, I find that we have not done so badly even now. I have a paper with me which divides the States into three groups. Group 'A' consists of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal; Group 'B' of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Punjab; Group 'C' of Assam, Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The groups are in the order of the extent to which they have advanced in the matter of investments in major industrial units. The picture that emerges from this comparison regarding how much of the total investment in both the public and the private sectors has gone to the three Groups is not at all unsatisfactory. In the Second Plan, the percentage for Group 'A' was 73·2 the figure in the Third Plan is 55 per cent. It has gone down. It is plain that unless it goes down, the share of others cannot rise. In Group 'B', the earlier percentage was 23·4. Now it is 29·4 per cent. In Group 'C', which is the worst off, it was 3·4 in the Second Plan; now it stands at 15·6 per cent. The same picture comes to the surface if we take the public and private sectors separately. So far as the public sector is concerned, Group 'A' had 86·9 per cent before; now it is 73 per cent; for Group 'B' it was 12 per cent before and now it is 18 per cent; for Group 'C' it was 1·1 per cent before and now it is 19·0 per cent. It is clearly visible that every effort is being made to lift the backward areas. It is acknowledged that it is not enough, but as I said, there are in practice limitations on what we can do in this direction. As we will grow in strength, it should be possible to do much more later on.

Shri Tyagi: Will these figures be available Statewise?

Shri Nanda: Yes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: If the figures were Statewise, then he will not have a case to go on. Because, there is no sense in tagging Assam with Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Nanda: It is a question of the degree of development, and you can have all the figures, because we do not build a case except on strong foundations.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Why do you not give the figures Statewise?

Shri Nanda: I have done that in order to make it more meaningful, otherwise, there will be a vast array of figures and you may not be able to understand anything.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to arrange them according to the groups.

Shri Nanda: I can assure them that we have not placed any advanced State in the lower category or backward State in the higher category. We have done it according to the degree of backwardness or advance.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): In this particular context, a State should not be taken as a unit, because in particular States there are areas which are backward. For example, in Bihar itself, north Bihar is backward whereas South Bihar is not so backward.

Shri Nanda: After all, when we make allocations, we do not deal with groups; we deal with each State. When we make allocations for the Plan, we deal with the precise situation in each State, and it is only the emerging picture that is taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Are there no State plans? Are these not tagged to the State plans? Shri Shree Narayan Das points out that there are backward areas within the States. A State may be a forward one, but there may be some backward areas within that State. What happens to that area?

Shri Nanda: It is a very legitimate question. This matter has been exercising our minds. It has been discussed here and at the time of making the Plans for the States. We draw special attention of the State Governments to their own backward areas and ask them to produce specific schemes and proposals for the benefit of such areas. That effort is in progress.

Coming to the question of prices and inflation, it is not the monopoly of Swatantra party alone. It is exercising the minds of all of us generally. We were charged that our Plan takes it for granted that there is going to be a big increase in prices during the period of the Third Plan. The Plan does not postulate a considerable increase. It only brings out the fact that in the course of the five year period there may be relative fluctuations. It does not contemplate any appreciable rise in the prices of essential goods. I may also add here that over the past decade, the prices in this country have not risen more than in a number of other countries. But I do not take shelter behind that, as that is not a good enough position to take. During the last five years, there has been a considerable rise in prices and it is a serious matter. We cannot take it lightly. Therefore, I feel that we have to take very great care to ensure that the price situation does not get worse during the Third Plan.

What is it that we propose to do so that this experience is not repeated? There are two things. One of the reasons for excessive rise in prices in the Second Plan was, I believe, that deficit financing was rather heavy. In the Third Plan deficit financing has been kept within a certain limit which is deemed to be non-inflationary. I will explain that. In the Third Plan there is going to be substantial increase in production including that of consumers' goods. We anticipate an increase in national income to the extent of over 25 per cent. We have to see that the genuine requirements of the economy for more currency and more credit are met. Beyond that, we do not go on creating more money. Now, it is not a very precise exercise. Therefore, we have to be watchful. We have to see to it that such trends do not emerge which will make things more difficult all round. To my mind, the greatest guarantee against sharp rise in prices is the expected increase in production.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): What about indirect taxation?

Shri Nanda: I may answer the hon. Member immediately. An excess of indirect taxation is bad. It is not said in the Plan that it is going to be all indirect taxation. It is a wrong inference. The domestic savings

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are to be mobilised for the Plan through several kinds of devices which also covers taxation both direct and indirect.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What is the percentage?

Shri Nanda: I will tell you, I have got it worked out. Indirect taxes during the period of past 10 years, should have been responsible for increase in prices by half a per cent. That is a rough way of putting it. These calculations were made by the Finance Ministry sometime back. We think direct taxes also in certain ranges of incomes may be hard. I think, much more important is the problem of evasion of taxes. That is a problem of administration and a little bit of decency. People should own their obligations and meet them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask the hon. Minister a question when he is dealing with the question of prices which he may kindly clarify? He said that prices in other countries have risen higher. It will po..t out Egypt. The Index number of wholesale prices was in 1951, 108 as against 102 in 1959. There are half a dozen countries where the prices have risen much more. There are half a dozen countries where developments have taken place equally well, but prices have not risen. I will not go into that. My question is this. Here is a book which has been given to us by the Finance Ministry. We find there that so far as wholesale prices are concerned, the wholesale prices were 110 in 1951 and they are 111 in 1959. In the wholesale prices, there has been no rise whatsoever. In was 110 in 1951 as against 111 in 1959 whereas the consumer prices were 93 in 1951 and they are 114 in 1959. This means that there is either something wrong about the administration or something wrong about distribution. The wholesale prices remained in 1959 what they used to be in 1951. It is only the retail prices which have risen.

Shri Nanda: I know something about it. The Working Class Cost of Living Index at some centres has followed very closely the movement in the Wholesale Price Index. I do not think this will be the correct position.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This is the book which has been provided to us by the Finance Ministry.

Shri Nanda: We will have to see the figures and interpret them. I know figures of cost of living index, I know figures of wholesale prices. What has happened is that at some stage, the increase in food price was a major contributory factor. Later on, the position has improved. Raw materials have been throughout a major factor in the rise. The answer to that is provided in the Third Plan itself. Ample provision has been made both for consumer goods and raw materials by way of investments, supplies, etc., so that we secure production of that order, so that food and raw materials which enter into industrial production are provided and there is no great risk of prices rising higher. This is the position.

There are factors which are favourable: that is deficit financing controlled to the genuine needs of the economy, production of a level which is going to be more than adequate for the purpose of maintaining the price level and also a certain amount of provision for exports. Hon. Members wanted to draw my attention to that aspect, i.e., exports. That is, of course, most important. It has a bearing on prices. Just as I mentioned the favourable factors there are two features which are not very satisfactory. Firstly, in our foreign exchange reserves, there is no cushion. We have to export even at the expense of a certain amount of domestic consumption. It may create strains in the country. These are absolutely essential and inescapable, if we want to carry on smooth development. We are getting

all the foreign aid for our plants, etc. But, maintenance of the economy which is growing has to be met out of earnings in foreign exchange. Therefore, that is very important. The key of the solution to this problem in one word is Productivity. You cannot just go investing. Investments must yield higher returns. Of course, we have got some improvement in yield. Agricultural yields have improved. Wheat and rice for example. Productivity must be raised both in respect of the working classes and other classes. If this is not done, there is not going to be a successful advance towards those aims which we are setting out here.

Shri M. R. Masani tells me about the working classes, that we are trying to keep them down by legislation which prevents them from going on strike. He tells me. Let him know, if it were not for the good of the workers themselves, the system would not have been functioning. I put it to all when I took over—to all sections, workers, employers and State —I said, if you do not agree to continue this system of adjudication, etc., I am here prepared to offer that we shall suspend this legislation. Here was a crucial test. Nobody was prepared. That is because the working class strength is not so much as pitted against the strength of the employers, that strikes can succeed unless there is a big general strike which will not be permitted. There must be some way of getting on equal terms with the employers. There it is. There is the power of the State. It is not the employer who comes to us for adjudication generally. The workers come. We exercise the power which we have assumed to get some opportunities for getting justice.

I realise that I am taking a little too long. If I have to answer all the things that have been said here, it may take the whole day—after all . .

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): This is for five years.

Shri Nanda: For example, I thought of dealing with the question of resources. At any rate, let me dispel some doubts on this question. Questions are being raised about the resources pattern; how are you going to get all that from the current revenues, when in the Second Plan it was a negative amount. This is explained by the fact that every year, normally there is an increase in revenue receipts because of the new taxes that have been levied. A much more important factor is this. In the Second Plan, we did not take sufficient account of the needs of the non-developmental expenditure and the maintenance expenditure in respect of development programmes already completed. The procedure here is, when a Plan closes, all current expenditure incidental to all those schemes does not figure again in the Plan. It becomes a liability on the current revenues. That was not properly and adequately allowed for earlier. This time all that has been done.

I can explain also each item. I would rather not take too much time, unless there is anything very important, which I have omitted.

Shri Ranga: You have got everything in the Ramayana.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): What about new railway lines?

Shri Nanda: It was lurking in my mind that something I had missed. I want to announce it here. There were some doubts about two railway lines; one from Hassan to Mangalore and the other from Bangalore to Salem.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are so many lines. Let all the lines meet together.

Shri Nanda: I will just take one moment. Because one is tacked on to a port the port has been included and without the railway line, that will have no meaning. Therefore, they go with the ports.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): The Paradip port also comes in.

Shri Nanda: Paradip comes in its own way.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What about the Ludhiana-Chandigarh line?

Mr. Speaker: Is Chandigarh on the seacoast?

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर): माननीय मंत्री जी बतायें कि क्या जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में रेलवे लाइन बनाई जायगी ?

Shri Nanda: I think I have exposed a front on which possibly I cannot meet more challenges now. I would now pass on to something else.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): What about backward areas? Nothing has been said about them.

Shri Nanda: The hon. speaker himself took up cudgels on behalf of the backward areas, but the member was engrossed in something else when I answered his questions.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has answered them. Shri Shree Narayan Das had raised this point.

Shri Narasimhan: Both the lines will be taken up?

Shri Nanda: Both the railway lines are in the Plan. One is connected with the port, namely the Hassan-Mangalore line. The other stands by itself.

I am being reminded that I have not said anything about unemployment. About unemployment, I should say something in a very few words. In spite of the fact that the Third Plan is going to be so much bigger, and it is going to be equal to the First and the Second Plans put together, it is still not possible, through the normal investments, to make full provision for all the new entrants. Out of 17 millions, 14 millions are going to be given regular employment, arising out of various investments. 3 millions remain. If 3 millions had remained like that, then the back-log of 9 millions would have become 12 millions. It would have been a tragic thing, if we had allowed things to go on in that fashion. Therefore, a decision was taken. It may not be possible to give regular employment at a certain level for everybody, but we should attempt to give some employment at some level to everybody at least those now coming into the current of the new labour force. Therefore, there is this provision for rural works, of Rs. 150 crores. This is not a part of the financial limit; this amount will accrue by expanding our resources for mainly in the States and also possibly to some extent at the Centre. We have to try to give employment in the rural areas, various kinds of employment. There will be two benefits flowing from that. The first is this. Here is idle manpower, and here are idle unused resources. Why not bring them together and add to the development level in the rural areas? Soil conservation, minor irrigation and a number of other things can be done; and these people can get employment at village rates or near about.

The other question that was asked was this, namely when are you hoping to liquidate this back-log of unemployment? The answer is 'Over a number of years', because the assumptions cannot be made as to what the structure of the Plans will be, what the pattern will be and so on, but I presume that over a period, say, the next two Plan periods, though we may not be able to give necessarily regular employment, at any rate, this kind of employment should be available to everybody, and there should be no back-log in that sense. That is the hope. It depends upon how successful we are in doing the tasks arising out of the Third Five Year Plan.

Lastly, there was the question about the political unity in the country, with regard to the Plan. I am not really competent to deal with that subject, and I hope that the Prime

Minister would certainly give an answer to that on some occasion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is the hon. Minister talking of political unity?

Shri Nanda: If the Plan is to succeed, and it will have to become the Plan of the whole nation, then the ruling party should not claim it as its own Plan, and if the other parties also have to give their full support, then they should be able to claim it also. Otherwise, they will always go on talking about the shortcomings and shortfalls. Then, there was also the question of social tensions rising in the country. My brief answer is this, that apart from any kind of patching up, here is a Plan which we do not claim as the Plan of the ruling party. It is a Plan of the nation. In making the Plan, everybody has the credit, but, for all the shortfalls, the discredit is due to the ruling party.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): You can take both the things and you can see what happens.

Shri Nanda: But the proper approach is that all of us, when we go into the field must feel that the Plan is everybody's and we must bring out the shortcomings and also the basic merits. In order to see that the whole people line up behind the Plan, it is very necessary that in all parts of the country, there should be social harmony, and there should be political unity in this sense that politics should not come in the way of the progress of the Plan; that does happen occasionally.

Therefore, I think that after my have tried to unfold before the House the meaning of both the broad basis of the Plan and the direction in which it has to go forward, the people will realise more and more what it means for them, and I expect that there will be, in the course of the Third Five Year Plan, so much more of public participation and so much of understanding of the Plan, that this factor will become one of the biggest elements for the success of the Plan, that is, it will become truly a people's Plan both in its conception and in its implementation.

The amendment of Shri Narasimhan may be accepted.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My questions remain unanswered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must be satisfied with whatever the hon. Minister has said.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Minister has not touched about the wage policy to be pursued in regard to labour during this period. On the question of the rise in prices, he has said that the pace will not be the same as what it was during the Second Plan, because there will be less deficit financing. From 1954 to 1956, the rise was from 105 to 124. Even if the pace is not going to be so much during the Third Plan, still, the rise in prices have got a direct touch with the wage policy. The hon. Minister has not discussed this part at all.

Shri Ranga: These are two chapters in the Plan on this matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has talked about the political unity and the national approach to the Plan. My hon. friend Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan read out a circular in which it has been stated that Government servants as a whole cannot even attend an election meeting organised by the political parties. How are Government going to explain this? This is a very important point.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not belong to any political party.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But, I have my politics.

Mr. Speaker: I understood from what the hon. Minister stated that he wanted to make it a national Plan, and, therefore, he appealed to all the politcal parties.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about individuals?

Mr. Speaker: He only appealed to the main political parties to treat it as a national Plan, and he said that if there was any credit, it would go to them, and he would be prepared to take discredit if any. Some hon. Member said that he will take this discredit also. Let him do so by all means. The hon. Minister did not appeal to government servants. He never thought that they would become political parties.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I appeal to you to look at it in an impartial way. You are upholding the banner of democracy here.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. I have been allowing a number of opportunities to hon. Members. Even day before yesterday, this matter was raised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have misunderstood me.

Mr. Speaker: Government servants' attending election meetings is a different question. It is not in the Plan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I cannot say anything to government servants on the Plan. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: It is not part of the Plan—the question of government servants attending a public meeting where they have to decide for whom they have to give their votes. It is a different matter.

Now, is it necessary for me to put Shri Ranga's amendment to vote?

Shri Ranga: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him withdraw it; otherwise, we will defeat it.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want a division also on this?

Shri Ranga: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: This is not the time for division. Many hon. Members have gone away for lunch. I will take this up at 4·30 P.M. All parties and groups may arrange for all their Members to be present at the time of voting.

13·52 hrs.

INCOME-TAX BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following Motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 18th August 1961, namely:—

> "That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to income-tax and super-tax, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The time taken was 3 hours and 20 minutes out of the 7 hours allotted. Therefore, 3 hours and 40 minutes remain. Shri Naushir Bharucha, who was in possession of the House, may continue his speech. A number of hon. Members want to speak.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): I also want to speak.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call upon those hon. Members who had no opportunity to speak during the debate on the Plan. I will give call Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and Shri Ram Krishan.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I am not interested in speaking. I only got up to enquire.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): An opportunity may be given to this side also.

Mr. Speaker: Let hon. Members rise in their seats. I will call them one after the other.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I had just begun my speech on the last occasion. I said that the Income-tax Bill was, on the whole, acceptable, but I also said that that did not mean that it was free from deftcs. It is to these defects that I shall invite the attention of the House.

Before I do so, I should like to pay a tribute to those draftsmen who have drafted this measure which is highly complicated. If with all the attempts to simplify this legislation, it has not been practicable to do so, I believe it cannot be attributed to the fault of the draftsmen; it can only be ascribed to the complexities of life which have increased so much that a measure of this type cannot be too very simple.

The Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, contains certain notable departures from accepted principles and it is to these that I desire to invite the attention of the House. One of the clauses, that is, clause 10, on page 14, deals with incomes which are not to be included in computing total income. The House will observe that universities or other educational institutions have their incomes excluded from the computation of the total income.

13·55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But it is strange that at the same time, under clause 11, even educational trusts would be taxed to the extent that the unspent portion of their income exceeds 25 per cent. I cannot understand the logic of it—excluding universities and educational institutions from taxation on the ground that Government want to encourage education and in the same breath, subjecting to tax a private agency, having the same aim, which deserves to be encouraged. That is why I say that there are certain departures from existing practice which are not logical and, therefore, the attention of the House should be invited to them.

Then take another example. Subclause (23) of clause 10 exempts from income-tax the incomes of associations for the encouragement of cricket, hockey, tennis etc., on the plea that a nation that plays and indulges in physical exercise is always healthy. But on the other hand, when there are trusts which provide for better housing for the poor, which make for the same aim, namely, a healthy nation, we keep on taxing them. I ask, what is this conflict of aims and objects so far as Government are concerned. If in one case it is accepted that education or public health must be encouraged, I see no justification for taxing other sources which aim at the same purpose just because they happen to be in the private sector, so to say.

However, there is one notable departure which I welcome very much, that is, the exemption of other gratuities subject to a ceiling of Rs. 24,000 or 15 months' salary, whichever is less. Prior to this amendment, there was an irrational distinction between government employees and private employees. I am very glad that this distinction has been removed. But still I cannot understand the logic of one thing. Why should we restrict it to 15 months' salary? If a generous employer wants to give a gratuity exceeding that amount—after all, gratuity is a lifetime saving; it comes once in the life time of a person—why should that be subjected to tax? I think there should be no ceiling whatever in this connection.

The most controversial clauses, in respect of which I desire to take some time of the House, are clauses 11 to 13. They relate to income-tax on incomes of trusts for charitable or religious purposes. First, I propose to analyse clause 11, because the full import of it has not yet been understood. While some amendments have been made by the Select Committee I am of the opinion that the amend-

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ments are not altogether satisfactory. Analysing clause 11, it will be found that this clause charges the unspent income of trusts in excess of 25 per cent. The Select Committee has made a change, "or rupees ten thousand, whichever is higher". In other words, anything in excess of Rs. 10,000 or 25 per cent will be chargeable to income-tax, if the amount is not spent. This is the operative part of clause 11.

Then it provides for other types of trusts. In the case of trusts, the income of which is partly applicable or usable for charitable or religious purposes, which are created before the commencement of the Act, the 25 per cent rule would be applicable; if they are created after the commencement of of the Act, they are not entitled to exemption.

Then it deels with those types of trusts which promote international welfare. If they are created after the 1st April 1952 then exemption to the extent of the income applied for such purposes in India is given; if they are created before 1st April 1952, exemption is given to the extent to which such funds are applied to such purposes outside India.

14 hrs.

Before I explain my objections to this clause, I shall briefly mention that certain exemptions have been provided by the Select Committee which would very much minimise the mischief of the clause as it stood originally. The Committee have laid down that if investments are made in trustee securities and if certain amounts are earmarked for specific purposes and that fact is indicated to the Income-tax Department, the incomes without being subjected to income-tax would be permitted to be accumulated. Now, I examined what would be the effect of this clause 11. As I said before, trusts with long-range objectives will very considerably suffer. For example, there is the question of the housing of poor. Even where you permit the income to be accumulated for ten years—it it not very difficult to comply with the conditions required for accumulation for ten years, that can be done—would it be possible to build out of that accumulation another building for the poor people? There are many trusts. They have donated buildings. Out of rents accumulated you keep on constructing. That is a task which can be performed after fifteen years or more. But all these long-range objectives will definitely suffer inspite of the relaxation made by the Select Committee.

Take another example. Sometimes a donor donates land. He has got a vacant plot of land. He says: I donate this land; let the trustees raise the amount and build a structure for the poor. It will take years before you can raise the necessary amount. In the meantime, the income will start being taxed. Often it happens, I know of a case, in which I am trustee, where a polytechnic was to be constructed. The matter became the subject of litigation in a court and the result was for five years the case is pending in the Surat Court; the case has not been reached. The income of whatever donations were there, they had perforce to be accumulated. After the Surat court gives its judgment, it may go to the High Court and after the High Court gives its judgment it may perhaps go to the Supreme court, which means another ten years will lapse and till then the trust will have to keep paying income-tax on that. The result will be that the polytechnic will never see the light of day.

Take another case. Let us assume that A donates a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs and he tells the trustees; you find the land and also find money for construction of the building. His ten lakhs will serve as the maintenance fund. He says you may keep the revenue income of the Rs. 10 lakhs and construct the building. Ten lakhs of rupees will give you a yield of Rs. 40,000 a year. Out of that Rs. 10,000 will be exempted; the other Rs. 30,000 will be taxed. It is true you can save Rs. 30,000 also for a number of years. But after

ten years income-tax will have to be paid at a heavier rate, with the result that income-tax at a higher scale will be charged and practically half the amount will be swallowed up in the payment of the income-tax. In other words, the nearer you reach the stage of fulfilment of your long-range objective, the heavier income-tax you have to pay. I, therefore, submit that the ten year rule is really no solution.

Sir, I am not quite sure in my mind; I have not studied the whole thing in detail. Depreciations are set aside, sinking funds are set aside, amounts are set aside for maintenance, renewals, repairs, etc. but not spent. Will they fall in the category of unspent amounts and therefore be liable to taxation? Depreciation, of necessity, has to be accumulated over the service life of an asset, which in the case of a building may be eighty years. What happens to all that? How can you expect the trustees not to set aside depreciation? If the service life of a building is eighty years, you must set aside depreciation at 1.2 per cent or whatever it comes to over a period of eighty years. Will that be counted as income to be taxed? Very probably, yes. It is not spent. What happens to that after ten years? You start paying income-tax on that? I think that the whole thing requires to be more carefully looked into. I have moved an amendment saying that instead of 10,000 make it 20,000 and instead of ten years make it 12 years. I am not sure that is going to improve things very much. This amendment is without abandoning my fundamental objection to the principle in the hope that it will minimise the mischief, because any more drastic amendment has no chance of being accepted by this House.

The reason is: let the smaller trustees not suffer. The effect of it will be this. When clause 11 comes into operation, it will impose a very heavy burden and effectively prevent trustees from going in for long-term objectives. And what is more important, it might infuse in the trustees a spirit of extravagance. Why not spend, instead of letting the Government tax? Therefore, expenditure will go up. There will not be proper husbanding of the resources of the trusts.

What are the Government's reasons for doing this? Do they want more revenue? Then, surely this is not a source that they should tap. They should not tax charity and generosity. Or is it their apprehension that the funds with the trustees will remain locked up if the trustees are un-enterprising and they will not be put to use. If that is so, the proper thing is to take action under the Public Trusts Act—not under this. Or is it that if they do not alter this, then Government revenue is being defrauded. If they say that, it means that they presume every trust to be a fraud and therefore from the start they impose the tax. This is not correct. Government has to come with sounder justification for the amendment of the Act in this respect.

Sir, clause 12 refers to income-tax from voluntary contributions. If I receive voluntary contribution will that be income? They say it won't be income, because it is casual donation. But if one trust helps another trust, it becomes income. Sir, I really do not understand the logic of it. I stated that there are certain notable departures from logical reasoning and this is one of them. If donation by A, who is an individual need not be regarded as income why is donation by trust X which is composed of A, B, C, D, E, F, G individuals, regarded as such? Have the Government considered what will be the effect of this? Cooperation between trusts will become impossible. Often what happens is that one trust has got a land; another trust has got so much unspent money; then the third trust may donate maintenance. The three pool their resources together. There is always an effort to pool the resources of various trusts on a voluntary basis. That will be hindered. Therefore, I think that this will stop the coopera-

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tive principle being practised by trusts. Often smaller trusts are helped by bigger ones. Hereafter they will not be helped and trusts cannot get together for furthering bigger objectives of charity which are outside the scope of small or medium-sized trusts. Government should give stronger reasons for justifying this type of legislation.

Coming to clause 13, this clause deals with application of section 11 to certain cases. In certain cases it is not to be applied. It means that clause 11 is not to be applied in the case of certain trusts, which are provided for private religious purposes. One can understand that. Then trusts created after this Act will come under this, if they are communal, communal in the sense that if they are for the express bnefit of any particular religious community or caste. Originally as the Act stood,—as it stands today—in section 15(c) only 'religious communities' is the phrase which is used; to that 'caste' is added and 'race' is added. I can understand caste being there. But I cannot understand what is the idea of race. Does that mean that a person cannot have charitable trust for the Aryan race? Is he afflicted with communalism if he prescribes it for the Aryan race or the Dravidian race? What is the idea or purpose behind it? I am not in a position to grasp it. What is more, it does not give any concession to such trusts which we know, in common parlance, are communal trusts. What is the logic behind it? What does it matter if there is a private philanthropist providing for the education of a particular community? What does it matter so long as the Government is not in a position to provide education for everybody? How does that damage your national sentiment? Is it not a national point of view that everybody or a maximum number of people should be educated and anything that contributes to the national purpose, in however indirect a way, should be encouraged How can that be labelled communal? The one effect that it will have is that the springs of charity will dry up immediately. It is rather peculiar. Most of us here may not like the idea and say: why not the children of all communities have the advantage? But often it happens this way. In particular towns where small charities are established, usually particular communities reside. Do the Government think that these provisions cannot be evaded? They can be evaded; it is not as if they cannot be evaded. All that you are asking the Trustees to do is to say in a particular way and to act in a different way. All these things can be done. They say that it is against national integration. What is against national integration? If the Government cannot provide housing for the poor, why should the Government say that nobody of a particular community shall be benefited by the charity of a particular individual or community. To that extent the burden of the Government is lessened. I think that the whole clauses, notwithstanding the fact that religious communities are put down here must be thoroughly revised.

Coming back to this question of religious communities and religious trusts for religious communities. Let us take the instance of a trust for the maintenance of a temple. When I establish a trust for the maintenance of a temple it is bound to be a religious trust. I cannot invite all and sundry to come and take advantage of it. You are taxing religion. Why should not private people have this liberty so that those who profess that particular faith should have the freedom to worship without being taxed for benefiting a particular place of worship? I am unable to understand how you can make the religious charities cosmopolitan charities for the maintenance of temples; by their very nature they are not. There should have been provision excluding this type of charities.

We are taking this fad of emotional integration far too far. If anything is going to be regarded as discrimination against a community, it is where the economic benefit is given to one community and where it could have equally been extended to others but it is being deliberately denied to them. One can understand it. When a man wants to provide maintenance to a particular place of worship or to a particular community should that be regarded as communal? In that case the logical conclusion is that all existing mosques, churches and temples—whatever they are—are all communal; that is the conclusion. I think equity requires that it should be revised.

Clause 13 says that such trusts will not get the benefit. Then those trusts where the donor has reserved to himself certain interest—that is to say, he has not completely divested himself from the subject-matter of the trust —are not exempted. This is a very common experience in Bombay and perhaps in other places also. What actually happens is this. When a donor gives some amount or, say, a building for residence of the poor people, he says: there are forty flats in this building and out of them three flats are reserved for my poor relatives. Surely, I have got the right to say that much without being communal. But under this clause—no, I cannot do that. The income of the whole building is liable to tax because the donor has reserved some interest for himself or his relative as defined. It is a very ticklish problem and some exception should have been made. For instance, in Bombay the donors have given some money for the establishment of a medical college and they have said: my trustees will have the right to nominate one or two boys of my community or my relatives for admission to this particular college. There again, some interest is reserved for the donor, according to this clause, so that the entire income of that college will become taxable. All these things have not been taken into consideration. It is most unfair to say that when the donor gives money for the establishment of a college where 200 students can study and when he says that five or six persons should be nominated by my trustees, the whole thing becomes subject to income-tax.

I now come to another important question—the present clauses 32 and 34. It is I think a peculiar historical development that under our existing tax depreciation is permitted on ships or for buildings plants and machinery, and furniture, and nothing else. I really do not understand why this should be restricted—that is, depreciation allowance—only to this type of capital assets. I think there is some force in Mr. Masani's arguments that this should also be extended to mines, quarries, copyrights and many other capital assets which have limited service life. I really do not understand what is the logic behind it. If you say that the capital asset which gives you income, namely house or factory, depreciates on a scale to be prescribed, why not mines or quarries which are also capital assets giving you income should not be depreciated. I think it requires to be looked into. Provision should be made not only for this but on all the capital assets on the basis of service life which can be very well calculated.

Coming to the question of income not chargeable when arising from trusts which are irrevocable. The Bill provides that if the trust is irrevocable during the lifetime of the settlor, it is free from income-tax. It is so when some sort of a transfer has taken place and if such transfer is irrevocable during the transferee's lifetime. It says that if a trust is made before the 1st of April, 1961 and if it is irrevocable for six years, then only it will be exempt. Trusts made after that day, even if they are irrevocable for six years, cannot be exempt. What is the logic behind it? There should not have been any date line prescribed because, if a person makes a trust irrevocable for six years, it means he is very serious about that trust and if for some reason or other it is made revocable after

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six years, certainly he will be liable to pay tax. Where is the difficulty? A donor before making a trust permanently irrevocable desires to make it irrevocable for a particular period to see how it works and then he makes certain changes and makes it permanent. So, this thing ought not to have been there.

I would again invite the attention of the House to clause 88 (5) (3) where a donor is exempt only if donation is given to an institution not expressly for the benefit of any particular caste, religion or community and therefore, as I said, those arguments which I advanced in the case of clause 11 today apply with equal force here also. It has been provided that a donor cannot be exempted if there is any provision for transfer or application of fund for the benefit of the donor. I gave the typical instance where the donor has retained a negligible right. Some such exception to cover these cases should have been provided.

I will come to one more point before I conclude and that is the question to which Shri Masani and Shri Morarka drew pointed attention. It is about the liability of directors of a private limited company to pay income-tax. There can be arguments advanced both for and against in this case. Supposing there is a firm of seven people. That firm of partners is liable to pay income-tax and all the debts in the event of a dissolution of the firm. Each individual partner of the firm is liable to pay the entire debts. What is after all a company of seven people, if instead of calling themselves a firm, they convert themselves into a private limited company? Therefore, it can be argued that just because they change their cap and call themselves a private limited company, they should not be given greater freedom in escaping the payment of income-tax. That is one way of arguing. Of course, so far as new directors are concerned, they cannot be liable, because it is obvious that it cannot be said that if income-tax remains to be paid or remains unpaid, it is due to the negligence of the new directors.

Shri Damani (Jalore): The rate of tax for private companies is more than that of an individual. That point should also be taken into account by the hon. Member.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There are arguments—both for and against.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should be brief now.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I will conclude in two or three minutes. The argument was that this section operates retrospectively. Against whom will it operate retrospectively. It will be against those directors who have mismanaged the affair and who are responsible for not paying the due income-tax. Therefore, it cannot be said that retrospectiveness works such an injustice. At the same time, my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani pointed out that if today, the directorship of a private limited company may be made responsible for income-tax, why should not the State Government say that it should be made responsible for sales-tax? Why should not some one else come and say that he should be made responsible for other dues to Government? Why should not Government say that they should be made liable of payment of various taxes, and finally, why should not someone else come and say that he should be made liable for all other dues? What is sacrosanct about Government debt and what about the debts due to poor people? Therefore, this is the thin end of the wedge. I am of the opinnon that public enterprises, or corporate enterprises, which are based upon the aspect of limited liability of directors and shareholders, would be jeopardised; and even private limited companies are vast concerns. This principle will prevent corporate enterprises from operating in a large area. I have tabled my amendment limiting

the mischief to three years. The idea is that there should not be a permanent sword hanging over the director. Just as the Government expects that the director must be honest, it must be equally diligent to recover the dues, and three years is more than enough.

In conclusion, I will say that as a whole this Bill is welcome. The draftsmen have done a good job of it. Though the Select Committee has made certain provisions less stiff, the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee, will still dry up the sources of charity and prevent housing for the bodies to be constructed. I appeal to the Government to exclude completely the educational trusts which are wholly and exclusively devoted for the promotion of education. I appeal to the Government to do at least this thing. Many defects have been removed, but I am sure experience may point out still further defects. On the whole, if I am asked to pass my judgment on the Bill, barring these points to which I have referred, I might say that the Bill is a welcome measure, and I hope that on the whole it may serve the purpose which the Government have in view.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (निमाड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और मैं मानता हूं कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने काफ़ी परिश्रम और बुद्धि इनकम टैक्स और सुपर-टैक्स सम्बन्धी कानून का एकीकरण करने में और अधिक सरल बनाने में लगाई है। इसलिये पहले मैं अपनी तरफ़ से सिलेक्ट कमेटी को उसकी मेहनत के लिये मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं।

इस कानून में इनकम टैक्स या सुपर-टैक्स कोई खास बढ़ा दिया गया है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। इस बिल में प्रोमीड्यर को आसान बनाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है और इनकम टैक्स तथा सुपर-टैक्स कहां लगेंगे, उनको वसूल करने का तरीका क्या होगा और इस सम्बन्ध में अधिकारियों के अधिकार क्या होंगे, यह बताया गया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय सदस्यों और खासकर फ़िनांस डिपार्टमेंट के सामने यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि केवल एक किताब बना देना और किताब में अमुक धारायें और प्रतिबन्ध डाल देना ही काफ़ी नहीं है। इस कानून पर अमल कराने का प्रश्न भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जो छूट दी गई है, उस का नाजायज़ फ़ायदा उठा कर अपनी व्यक्तिगत आय को बढ़ा लेना और गवर्नमेंट के टैक्स से बच जाना बहुत आसान हो गया है। जब कम्पनीज़ अमेंडमेंट बिल आया था और फ़िनांस डिपार्टमेंट और कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज़ मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्ज़ पर डिस्कशन के अवसर पर मैं इस विषय में काफ़ी कहता हूं। लेकिन सच बात तो यह है कि नगारों के सामने शहनाई की आवाज़ सुनाई नहीं देती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तूती की।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्लाज़ १० में डेली एलाउंस की छूट दी गई है, जो कि किसी पार्लियामेंट के या विधान सभा के मेम्बर को मिले। अगर किसी कम्पनी का डायरेक्टर पार्लियामेंट या विधान सभा का सदस्य है और इस हैसियत से किसी कमेटी की मीटिंग में जाता है, तो उस को जो डेली एलाउंस मिलेगा, उस को छूट दी गई है। पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य को ४०० रुपया मासिक की सैलरी मिलती है और उस के ऊपर इनकम टैक्स लगता है। सब पार्लियामेंट या विधान सभा के सदस्य नहीं, कुछ चुने हुए सदस्य जब सब मीटिंग्ज़ में हिस्सा लेते हैं और डेली एलाउंस प्राप्त करते हैं, तो उनकी इनकम सैलरी से अधिक हो जाती है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बारे में कोई मर्यादा निश्चित की जानी चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह एक विचारणीय सवाल है और गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए कि पार्लियामेंट या विधान सभा के सदस्यों को मीटिंग्ज़ में जाने का जो डेली एलाउन्स मिलता है, अगर

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

वह रकम महीने में सैलेरी की पचास परसेंट होगी, तो इनकम टैक्स की छूट होगी, लेकिन अगर वह सैलेरी के बराबर या उस से अधिक हो जाती है, तो उस पर छूट क्यों हो ।

दूसरे एलाउन्सेज के बारे में कम्पनीज के डायरेक्टर्ज पर टैक्स लगाया गया है, लेकिन मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय उप मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि मेरे ध्यान में ऐसे मामले आये हैं, जिन में इस व्यवस्था का नाजायज फ़ायदा उठाया गया है । हम अक्सर देखते हैं कि एक व्यक्ति दस बारह कम्पनियों का चेयरमैन है और दस बारह कम्पनियों का डायरेक्टर है । इस तरह से वह बीस बाइस कम्पनियों का डायरेक्टर और चेयरमैन हो जाता है । यह चेयरमैन के अधिकार की बात है कि किस किस तारीख पर, किस किस स्थान पर वह बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्ज की मीटिंग अरेन्ज करे । ऐसे मौके पर एक ही टाइम पर चार छः कम्पनियों की मीटिंग्ज वह अरेन्ज करता है । अधिकांश कम्पनियां ऐसी है, जो उन लोगों को १०० रुपये डेली एलाउन्स के और १०० रुपये बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्ज की मीटिंग में शरीक होने के देती हैं और इस के अलावा आने जाने, एयर और रेल, का फ़ेयर, उन को मिलता है । ऐसा होता है कि जो मीटिंग बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज की होती है वह एक घंटे में या डेढ़ घंटे में खत्म हो जाती है और इस तरह से वे आसानी से एक एक दिन में तीन तीन और चार चार मीटिंगों में शरीक हो सकते हैं और होते हैं । वे जादे भी एयर से हैं और आते भी एयर से हैं । वे खर्च तो एक ही बार करते है आने जाने का लेकिन जितनी भी कम्पनियों की मीटिंग्ज को वे वहां एटेंड करते हैं, उन सभी कम्पनियों से आने जाने का एयर फेयर वसूल कर लेते हैं । इस तरह से आप देखें कि उनकी इनकम कितनी अधिक हो जाती है । एक व्यक्ति बीस बीस कम्पनियों का डायरेक्टर और चेयरमैन है और एक दिन में तीन तीन या चार चार या छः छः कम्पनियों की मीटिंगों को एरेंज करता है और सभी से आने जाने का एयर फेयर और डेली एलाउंस वगैरह ले लेता है और जब वह ऐसा कर लेता है तो आप अंदाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि उसकी आदनी कितनी गुना हो जाती है । आप देखिए कि कोई आदमी अगर दिल्ली में रहता है और बम्बई में मीटिंगों को एटेंड करने के लिए जाता है और चार या छः मीटिंग्ज वहां एटेंड करता है--बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज की और ये सभी मीटिंगें अलग अलग कम्पनियों के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज की होती हैं तो वह कितना एयर फेयर सभी कम्पनियों से वसूल करता है जबकि वह खर्च एयर फेयर के तौर पर एक ही बार करता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि डिपार्टमेंट मुझे बताये कि इस तरह की चीजों पर उसने कोई चैक लगाया है या नहीं या इस तरह की चीजें उसके ध्यान में आती हैं या नहीं आती है । यह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट इस ओर ध्यान दे ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : आनरेबल मेम्बर साहब ने अभी जो बात बतलाई है वह मैं समझता हूं कि इखलाक के खिलाफ ही नहीं है बल्कि एक बहुत बड़ा कानूनी जुर्म भी है । उन्हें चाहिए कि वे ऐसे वाकात गवर्नमेंट के नोटिस में लाएं । एक जगह पर वह जाता है और वहां पर कई मीटिंग्ज एटेंड करता है और सभी से एयर फेयर वसूल कर लेता है, यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिसे कि गवर्नमेंट के नोटिस में उन्हें लाना चाहिए ।

[شری اے - ایم - طارق - آنریبل ممبر صاحب نے ابھی جو بات بتلائی ہے وہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اخلاق کے خلاف ہی نہیں ہے بلکہ ایک بہت بڑا قانونی جرم بھی ہے - انہیں چاہیئے کہ ایسے واقعات گورنمنٹ کے نوٹس

میں لائیں - ایک جگہ پر رہ جاتا ہے اور وہاں پر کئی میٹلنگز ایٹینڈ کرنا ہے اور سبھی سے ایر فیر وصول کر لیتا ہے تو یہ ایک ایسا معاملہ ہے جسے کہ گورنمنٹ کے نوٹس میں انہیں لانا چاہئے -]

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : इससे भी ज्यादा भयंकर मामले हैं और बार बार डिपार्टमेंट के सामने आये हैं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आज से बाद आप तारिक साहब के पास भेज दीजिये न ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : अब मैं इनकम टैक्स पर आता हूं । यह कहा गया है कि अमुक आमदनी से ज्यादा जिस की आमदनी होती है, उस पर इनकम टैक्स और सुपर टैक्स लगता है । इस में जो चोरियां होती हैं, उनकी तरफ अब मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । इसके लिए कोई अलग डिपार्टमेंट नहीं बनने वाला है । लेकिन इन चोरियों को रोका जाना चाहिए । इन चोरियों को पकड़ना मेरा धंधा नहीं है, लेकिन अगर डिपार्टमेंट मेरी मदद चाहता है तो मैं चौबीसों घंटे उसकी मदद करने के लिए तैयार हूं । नक्कार खाने में तूती की आवाज कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है । लेकिन इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

अब प्रिवी पर्स पर जो छूट दी गई है, उसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । जिन के पास इतनी दौलत है, इतना धन है और जो गरीबों की कमाई का जमा किया हुआ है और जिन से ले कर आज जो धनवान बन गये हैं उन को इनकम टैक्स और सुपर-टैक्स में छूट दी जाये यह मेरे जैसे गरीब आदमी की समझ में नहीं आता है । प्रिवी पर्स पर इनकम टैक्स और सुपर-टैक्स से छूट नहीं मिलनी चाहिए बल्कि मैं कहना चाहता हूं जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स आप उस पर लगा सकें, लगायें ।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) : मैं माननीय सदस्य से एक क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूं । इनकी स्टेट्स को हम ने ले लिया और उनको लेते वक्त हम ने एक एग्रीमेंट किया था । अब क्या माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि इस एग्रीमेंट को तोड़ करके हमें यह चीज करनी चाहिए ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : एग्रीमेंट को तोड़ने का सवाल नहीं है । आपने आज तक कितने ही एग्रीमेंट किये हैं और उनमें से कितने ही बदले हैं । इस एग्रीमेंट को भी बदला जा सकता है । विदेशों से हम धन उधार लेते हैं और उस पर ब्याज भी दे रहे हैं और यह सब हम डिवेलेपमेंट के नाम पर कर रहे हैं, तो देश के डिवेलपमेंट के लिए देश में जिन के पास धन है, काफी दौलत है और जिस पर टैक्स नहीं लगता है और जिन्होंने इस दौलत को गरीबों की कमाई से इकट्ठा किया है, उनसे इस दौलत पर टैक्स क्यों न वसूल किये जायें ।

अब मैं क्लाज ४० (सी) के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । बहुत सी कम्पनियों के अन्दर डायरेक्टर, मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और उनके रिश्तेदार हैं और वे खर्च करते हैं और उन खर्चों को एक्सपेंडीचर में डाल देते हैं । इस क्लाज में यह कहा गया है कि जो ऐसे खर्च होते हैं उन्हें अगर इनकम टैक्स आफिसर अत्यधिक समझें तो उन खर्चों को उनकी व्यक्तिगत आय में गिन सकते हैं और उन पर इनकम टैक्स और सुपर-टैक्स वसूल कर सकते हैं । इस चीज का वे लोग नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं और इस क्लाज का भी वे नाजायज फायदा उठायेंगे । एक मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर है या डायरेक्टर है, उसने अगर अपना परमानेंट एड्रेस राजस्थान लिखा रखा है लेकिन अगर उसका कारखाना बम्बई में है और वह बम्बई में कम्पनी के बंगले में

[श्री रामसिंह वर्मा]

रहता है, अपने बालबच्चों को उसमें रखता है, कम्पनी की मोटर यूज़ करता है, कम्पनी का ही वह खरीदा हुआ बंगला है, उसमें बाग़ के अन्दर माली है और सब कुछ है, रसोई है और उसको गैस्ट हाउस का नाम दे दिया गया है तो भी जब यह कहा जाता है कि यह कम्पनी के काम के लिए है तो यह कहां तक मुनासिब बात है और किस तरह से इसको जायज़ एक्सपेंडीचर समझा जा सकता है । मैं समझ सकता हूं अगर कोई आदमी दिल्ली से बम्बई या बम्बई से दिल्ली जाता है कम्पनी के काम के सिलसिले में या किसी खास काम से और फिर उस बंगले में रहता है तो इसको जायज़ एक्सपेंडीचर मान लिया जाए । लेकिन आपको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि कैसा वह काम था और उसको कितने टाइम में पूरा किया जा सकता था । मैंने देखा है ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान से विदेशों को जाते हैं, सारा खर्च करते हैं और कह देते हैं कि कम्पनी की मशीनरी देखने के लिए गए थे, उद्योग को वहां देखने गए थे, प्राडक्टिविटी वहां की जो है, उसको देखने के लिए गए थे और इस सारे खर्चे को कम्पनी के खर्चे में डाल देते है । इस तरह के जो इनकम टैक्स से बचने के मामले हैं, उनको मैं विभाग के सामने लाना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि वह इन को देखे । इस तरह के जितने भी खर्चे होते हैं वे सारे एक्सपेंडीचर में डाल दिये जाते हैं और अपनी व्यक्तिगत आय में से नहीं किये जाते हैं । आप उनको ५०,००० कमीशन दें या प्राफिट होने पर १० परसेंट दें, यह सवाल आज यहां पर नहीं है, उनके सामने तो सवाल यह रहता है कि मैनेजमेंट हमारे हाथ में कैसे रहे और नाजायज़ तरीके से हम कितना पैदा कर सकते हैं । इस वास्ते यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । इस धारा में जो अधिकार इनकम-टैक्स आफिसर को दिये गए है कि अगर वह इस तरह के एक्सपेंडीचर को अत्यधिक समझें तो उसको एक्सपेंडीचर में से निकाल दे, ठीक नहीं है और इस सारी की सारी क्लाज़ को इसमें से अलग कर दिया जाए ।

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): So far as clause 40(c) is concerned, it would serve the purpose which the hon. Member is enunciating actually. I do not know why he wants its deletion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants the purpose to be served without a clause.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : अब मैं क्लाज़ ४० के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । इसमें ग्रेचुटी तथा बोनस को टैक्स फ्री किया गया है । इसका मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं । दरअसल में यह एक्सपेंडीचर में आना चाहिये । यूनियन्ज कम्पनियों के साथ कोई एग्रीमेंट करती हैं कि इतने बरस तक श्रमिक काम करेंगे तो उसके बाद जब श्रमिक काम छोड़ कर जायेंगे तो उनको इस दर से ग्रेचुटी दी जाएगी । दूसरे अगर कोई कम्पनी कुछ बरसों के अन्दर प्रोग्रेस करती है, प्राफिट करती है, उसे इतना बोनस देना चाहिये, यह भी एक बहुत अच्छी चीज़ है । इस सब का हृदय से स्वागत करते हुए भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है कि ग्रेचुइटी देने की बात को पन्द्रह साल तक ही क्यों सीमित कर दिया गया है । अगर किसी ने कम्पनी के साथ यह एग्रीमेंट कर रखा है कि बीस साल की सर्विस के बाद या पच्चीस

साल की सर्विस के बाद वह नौकरी छोड़ कर जाता है तो उसे बीस साल की या पच्चीस साल की ग्रेचुअटी मिलेगी तो फिर आप यह प्रतिबन्ध क्यों लगा देते हैं कि पन्द्रह साल से ज्यादा की सेर्विस भी अगर हो जाए तो भी पन्द्रह साल में जो ग्रेचुअटी बनती है, वही उसको मिलेगी। बम्बई की इण्डिस्ट्रियल कोर्ट ने एक जजमेंट दिया ग्रेचअटी के बारे में और कह दिया कि पन्द्रह हमाल की सर्विस पर ही दी जाए तो इसी को अगर आप मानते हैं तो यह ठीक नहीं है। वहां पर जब दोनों पार्टीज के बीच विवाद उठ खड़ा हुआ और केस उसके सामने गया, उसको रेफर हुआ तो उसने सुलह सफाई कराने के लिए एक को कह दिया इधर जाओ और दूसरे को कह दिया उधर जाओ और पन्द्रह साल उस केस में कर दिया। इस को भी कानूनी रूप देना चाहिए। ग्रेचुअटी के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह ठीक है कि आम तौर से सबके लिये उसके एक ही रूल्स हैं। सब को इसी आधार पर दी जाती है कि उस पर कोई टैक्स न लगे। लेकिन उसके साथ ही एक छूट दी गई है टैक्स में कि एक्सपेंडीचर में लीगल चार्जेज भी शामिल है। इस सेक्शन के सिलसिले में कम्पनी की बैलेन्स शीट्स को भी फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट को देखने की जरूरत है। कई कम्पनियों की बैलेन्स शीट्स को देखने की जरूरत है कि उन के लीगल चार्जेज की रकम क्या है। मैं मानता हूं कि लीगल चार्जेज पर टैक्स नहीं होना चाहिये, लेकिन उस की मर्यादा क्या है? छोटी छोटी कम्पनियां साल के अन्दर लाखों रुपये का नुकसान करती हैं और ६०,०००, ७० ००० और ८०,००० रु० लीगल चार्जेज का देती हैं। आखिर कौनसी आफत उन पर आ गई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कुछ मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर्स, डाइरेक्टर्स किसी अदों के भाई भतीजे होते हैं या कोई कोई वकील उनके भाई भतीजे होते हैं, जिन की तरफ से यह धन्धा बना लिया गया है। वे कभी भी कम्पनी का केस ले कर कोर्ट नहीं जाते हैं। मैं ऐसे ऐसे वकीलों के दाखिले बतला सकता हूं जिन की यह हालत है लेकिन किसी को २००, किसी को २५०, किसी को ३००, किसी को ४०० और ५०० रु० मासिक मिल रहे हैं, और यह भी आज से नहीं, दस दस सालों से बंधे हुए हैं। यह कम्पनियों पर अतिरिक्त बोझा.....

पं० उमा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर): मजदूरों को पैसा नहीं देना पड़ेगा।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा: मजदूरों की बात छोड़िये, हम उन को समझा लेंगे। मजदूरों के पैसे के बारे में यह हालत नहीं है, वे अब अपने अधिकारों को समझने लगे हैं। लेकिन जिन के पास पहनने के लिये लंगोटी नहीं है, उनसे वह पैसा वसूल किया जाता है जिसमें से कि ३००, ४०० रु० मासिक कम्पनियों से लीगल चार्जेज के रूप में मिल रहा है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इसमें सरहद होनी चाहिये कि लीगल चार्जेज किस हद तक होंगे? अथारिटीज को यह अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिए कि वे एग्जामिन करें कि कौनसा केस किस तरह का है और अगर सही मानों में लीगल चार्जेज देने पड़ते हैं तो भी इनकम टैक्स से कैसे छूट मिल सकती है। इनकम टैक्स तो कम से कम देना चाहिये। छूट इसलिये दी गई है कि मजदूरों को पैसा न देना पड़े। अगर डिप्रिसिएशन निकाला है, डिप्रिसिएशन रिबेट निकाला हुआ है, और अगर किसी तरह से उसे न निकाला जा सके तो कम से कम इनकम टैक्स से छूट निकालने की कोशिश की जाती है। मैं जानता हूं कि अमुक अमुक कम्पनियों ने ऐसे वकील रक्खे हुए हैं जो कम्पनियों का काम नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ लड़ाई झगड़ा कराने का काम करते हैं। यह खर्च कम्पनियों से क्यों लिया जाता है? लड़ाई झगड़ा इस तरह से करवाने

[श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा]

हैं कि मान लीजिये उन्होंने एक चैम्बर्स आफ कामर्स बना लिया, और कोई भी कानून लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली में आता है जिसमें कि मजदूरों को कोई चीज दी जाती है तो ये इस तरह की पब्लिक ओपीनियन बनाने की कोशिश करते कि अगर यह बिल कानून का रूप धारण कर लेगा तो सत्यानाश हो जायेगा, सारे कारखाने बन्द हो जायेंगे । इतना ही नहीं वे यह भी कोशिश करते हैं कि उस बिल के लिये राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति न मिले या होम मिनिस्ट्री उस पर ध्यान न दे । यही उनका धंधा होता है । क्या अदरवाइज यह उस कम्पनी का काम है ? बिल्कुल नहीं । अब मैं आप से निवेदन करूं कि बीड़ी मजदूरों का सवाल आता है । मध्य प्रदेश में एक कानून बनाया गया कि बीड़ी मजदूरों की मिनिमम वेज यह होनी चाहिये । जब उन्होंने यह देखा कि यह कानून बनेगा, और पैसा पीछे से देना होगा तो उन्होंने अधिकारियों और राष्ट्रपति से मुलाकात की । जिस से यह कानून न बन पाये और उन को पहले का पैसा मजदूरों को न देना पड़े । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आखिर बीड़ी मजदूरों से टैक्स टाइल मिल वालों का क्या लेना देना ? इस तरह से कारखानों का सारा पैसा खर्च हो रहा है । इसलिये लीगल चार्जेज के सम्बन्ध में बहुत ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । मेरे पास बैलेन्स शीट्स है । मैं इसमें लिखा बतला सकता हूं कि छोटे कारखाने में लीगल चार्जेज आते हैं ७०,००० रु० । आखिर यह किस बात के है ? ये प्राफिट भी नहीं करते हैं इतना ।

पं० उमा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : चुनाव का खर्च भी कम्पनी के खाते में शामिल होता है ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : मैं यहां चुनाव को डिस्कस नहीं कर रहा हूं । मैं तो इस साल की बात कर रहा हूं । यह कोई आने के सागर का मामला थोड़े ही है ।

इसके बाद मैं आता हूं लिक्विडेशन के मामले पर । कम्पनी पर जो टैक्स बाकी है उसकी जवाबदेही कानून के अनुसार डाइरेक्टर्स पर डाली गई है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस कानून के द्वारा अगर कोई सबसे बड़ा काम किया गया है तो यह किया गया है । इसमें अगर कोई नई चीज जोड़ी गई है तो वह यह है । पहले तो ऐसा होता था कि अगर कोई भी कम्पनी लिक्विडेशन में जाती थी तो खुद डाइरेक्टर्स यह चाहते थे, मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर्स चाहते थे कि लिक्विडेशन जल्दी हो जाय और इसके लिये ये नये नये तरीके सोचा करते हैं क्योंकि उनको लीगल चार्जेज की छूट मिलती है । अब सरकारी टैक्स लिक्विडेशन के बाद मांगा जायगा । ठीक है । कम्पनी ऐक्ट के अनुसार पहले जो भी चार्जेज होंगे उनको बैंक पहले अदा करेगा । अब डाइरेक्टरों के सामने यह विचार होगा कि अगर उन्होंने कारखाना बन्द किया और लिक्विडेशन हुआ तो पहले टैक्स चुकाया जाये, अगर उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया तो यह उनकी व्यक्तिगत जायदाद से वसूल किया जायेगा ।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने तो अपने टैक्स की रकम वसूल कर ली, पर उसमें काम करने वाले जो श्रमिक हैं उनको इस कानून से क्या लाभ होगा ? मैनेजमेंट पर उनको आज विश्वास नहीं रहा है । आज मजदूरों को विश्वास नहीं है कि जो काम करते हैं वे लोग, उसका पैसा भी समय पर मिलेगा या नहीं । ऐसी कितनी ही कम्पनियां है जिनमें लोग तीन तीन सालों से काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन पैसा थोड़ा पा रहे हैं । उन पर पेमेण्ट आफ वेजज ऐक्ट लागू नहीं होता है । ये बहुत से काम

करा लेते हैं और पैसा नहीं देते हैं। लेकिन आज जो कानून बनाया गया है उस के अनुसार जहां पर ५० मजदूर काम करते हैं या इससे अधिक काम करते हैं उन पर पमेण्ट आफ वेजेज ऐक्ट लागू होगा। अगर कारखाने लिक्विडेशन पर जायेंगे तो सरकार अपना टैक्स डाइरेक्टर्स से वसूल कर लेगी। लेकिन मैं मानता हूं कि सबसे पहले चार्जेज जो मजदूर कारखाने में काम करते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में होना चाहिये। जो आदमी कारखाने में काम कर रहे है जहां पर कि ढाई या तीन सौ मजदूर काम करते हैं, यहां पर महीना खत्म होने के बाद दस दिन के अन्दर सारा वेतन चुका देना चाहिये। कुछ कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं जो कि इल्लीगल हैं लेकिन कारखाना लिक्विडेशन में चला जाता है। तब इस की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट क्यों नहीं लेती कि गवर्नमेंट के टैक्स के साथ साथ मजदूरों की ग्रेचुइटी, बोनस और रिट्रेंचमेंट बोनस की रकम जो बाकी है, वह जिन लोगों ने ईमानदारी से उस कारखाने में काम किया है उनको चुकाई जाय? इस बिल के अन्दर यह गुंजाइश भी है कि अगर कारखाना लिक्विडेशन में जाय तो टैक्स की वसूली के साथ साथ मजदूरों का वेतन, उनकी मेहनत की जो भी रकम बकाया पड़ी हो, वह भी डाइरेक्टर्स से वसूल की जाय।

इससे अधिक मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है इस बिल के बारे में, उस के लिये मैं चन्द सुझाव हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि उन बातों पर विचार करना बहुत जरूरी है।

यह ठीक है कि एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव इनकम-टैक्स बिल बनाने की जरूरत थी और वह आज तैयार हो कर हाउस के सामने पेश किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के पास होने से पहले चन्द जरूरी बातें रखूं ताकि उन पर भी विचार हो जाए।

सबसे पहले मैं हाउस का ध्यान इस बिल के क्लाज २ सब-क्लाज ४४ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसके अन्दर टैक्स रिकवरी आफिसर को डिफाइन किया गया है। जिन भाइयों ने डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है उनको मालूम होगा और इनकम टैक्स एन्क्वायरी कमीशन की तरफ से जो रिपोर्टें पेश होती हैं उनमें यह जिक्र किया गया है कि जो यह एरियर की बहुत ज्यादा रकम बढ़ती जा रही है उसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि टैक्स रिकवरी करने वाले आफिसर ज्यादातर स्टेट के होते है। उनकी तमाम जिम्मेदारी कलक्टर, या डिप्टी कमिश्नर या तहसीलदार पर डाली जाती है। ये आफिसर स्टेट रेवेन्यू की वसूली की तरफ बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं और इनकम टैक्स की रिकवरी के लिए उतनी कोशिश नहीं करते। ज्वाइंट कमेटी को चाहिए था कि इस बात पर विचार करती। इस बिल में जो टैक्स रिकवरी आफिसर की डेफीनीशन की गयी है उसमें यह तमाम ताकत कलक्टर और स्टेट आफिसर्स को दी गयी है मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तारीफ को बदला जाए और टैक्स रिकवरी के लिए इनकम टैक्स का महकमा और आफिसरों की तरह इन को भी डाइरेक्ट मुकर्रर करे ताकि टैक्स की रिकवरी में देरी न हो और एरियर्स की जो रकम है वह कम हो।

दूसरी बात जो मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं वह चैरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट्स की इनकम के बारे में है। इस बिल के क्लासेज ११,१२ और १३ इस मामले को डील करते हैं। इसके बारे में एक छोटा सा सुझाव हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। जो ट्रस्ट इस बिल के लागू होने से पहले के बने हुए हैं उनको कुछ एक्सेम्पशन

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

दिए गए हैं । उन पर नए रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स नहीं लगाए गये हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि यह गलत है । जो ट्रस्ट पहले के बने हुए हैं उनमें भी कई ऐसे हैं जिनका इन्तिजाम अच्छा नहीं है और जिनकी रकम मिसयूज की जाती है । इसलिए मेरी तजवीज है कि जो नई पाबन्दियां हैं वे उन पर भी लागू की जाएं ।

इसके बाद मेरी तीसरी तजवीज डिसक्लोजर आफ इनफार्मेशन के बारे में है । यह मामला भी कई दफा हाउस के सामने आया है । इस बिल के अन्दर सेक्शन १३७ इस बात से डील करता है । मझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो पुराने ऐक्ट के अन्दर डिसक्लोजर पर पाबन्दी थी उसको इसमें भी रखा गया है । यह ठीक है कि क्लाज १३८ के द्वारा इसके बारे में इनफारमेशन हासिल की जा सकती है । मैं समझता हूं कि इसका सबसे बेहतरीन तरीका यह था कि इस क्लाज को बिल्कुल डिलीट किया जाता । जो आम कानून बनाए जाते है उनके अन्दर जब इनफारमेशन मालूम करने के लिए या डिसक्लोज करने के लिए कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है तो इनकम टैक्स बिल में ऐसी पाबन्दी क्यों रखी जाए ।

जैसा कि आपको याद है, हमारा जो पुराना कानून था वह उस जमाने के मुताबिक बना हुआ था । जो उस वक्त का रेजीम था वह इस बात को नहीं चाहता था कि जिनसे टैक्सेज वसूल किए जाते हैं, जिनकी तरफ एरियर्स हैं, उनके नाम पब्लिक के सामने आएं । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इनकम टैक्स के एरियर्स को रोकना चाहते हैं, अगर आप टैक्स इवेजन को रोकना चाहते हैं, तो इसका सबसे बेहतरीन तरीका यही है कि इस बिल के अन्दर जो यह क्लाज १३७ है उसको बिल्कुल डिलीट कर दिया जाए, और इस किस्म की कोई पाबन्दी आफिसर्स पर या गवर्नमेंट पर नहीं होनी चाहिए कि इसके बारे में जो इनफारमेशन मालूम करना चाहें उसे मालूम न कर सकें ।

यह ठीक है कि क्लाज १३८ के जरिए जो कोई चाहे मालूम कर सकता है, लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस बात की किसको जरूरत पड़ी है, कौन इन तमाम डिटेल्स के अन्दर जाने की कोशिश करेगा । इसका तो सबसे बेहतरीन तरीका यह था कि यह जो सेक्शन था पुराने ऐक्ट में ५७ इसको इस नए बिल के जरिए डिलीट कर दिया जाता ।

इसके बाद मैं हाउस का ध्यान क्लाज १४२ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । क्लाज १४२ के अन्दर यह कहा गया है कि असेसमेंट के मुताल्लिक इनकमटैक्स आफिसर एन्क्वायरी कर सकता है, लेकिन इसके बारे में उसको जितनी पावर्स देनी चाहिए थीं वे नहीं दी गयी । जो सालाना इनकम टैक्स इनवैस्टीगेशन कमीशन रिपोर्ट करता है उसमें भी बार-बार इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि इनकमटैक्स आफिसर्स की पावर्स बहुत लिमिटेड हैं । वह बैंकों के हिसाब-किताब को मालूम नहीं कर सकते । मैं चाहता था कि इस नए बिल के जरिए उन तमाम आफिसर्स को यह तमाम ताकत दी जाती । क्योंकि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में यह साफ तौर पर कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो टैक्सों की चोरी होती है उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि बड़े-बड़े बैंक उन्हीं लोगों के हाथ में हैं जो कि टैक्स को इवेड करते हैं । वे फिक्टीशस नामों से उन बैंकों में अपनी रकम जमा करते हैं । लेकिन आपके आफिसर्स को कोई पावर्स नहीं है कि उन बैंकों का हिसाब-किताब चैक कर सकें । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस क्लाज को अमेंड किया जाए और यह तमाम ताकत उनको दी जाएं ताकि वह इनकमटैक्स मालूम करने के लिए, बड़े-बड़े लोगों की सही इनकम का अन्दाजा लगाने के लिए, बैंकों से जो भी

इनफारमेशन लेना चाहें, उनके एकाउंट को जिस तरीके से भी चैक करना चाहें कर सकें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो जिस मकसद से यह बिल पेश किया गया है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल को लाने का जहां हमारा मकसद पुराने ऐक्ट को सिम्पिल करना है, वहां इस बिल को लाने का सबसे बड़ा मकसद यह भी है कि टैक्स इवेजन को रोका जाए और एरियर्स की वसूली की जाए।

आपको शायद याद होगा कि एरियर्स की रकम कितनी बढ़ती जा रही है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप सही तौर पर इनकम मालूम करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए आपको बैंक के मामले में भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, और आफिसर्स को यह अख्तियारात देने पड़ेंगे कि वह इसके मुताल्लिक पूरी जांच कर सकें, तहकीकात कर सकें और सही इनकम का अन्दाजा लगा सकें।

इसके बाद मैं यह भी हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा, कि हमारा सबसे बड़ा मकसद यह है कि एरियर्स कम हों, उनकी वसूली हो, और जो ज्यादा पुराने हैं उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा वसूल किया जाए।

इसके मुताल्लिक जो पेनाल्टी मुकर्रर की गयी है वह मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत कम है, और फिर दूसरी बात सबसे ज्यादा दुःख की यह है कि उसको बहुत कम यूज किया गया है। इस सिलसिले में मैं हाउस के सामने फैक्ट्स और फिगर्स भी रखना चाहता हूं। सन् १९५८-५९ में २७१ करोड़ ६० लाख तमाम एरियर्स की रकम थी और जिस रकम के ऊपर पेनाल्टी लगायी गयी उसकी तादाद सिर्फ १ करोड़ ८१ लाख है। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि पेनाल्टी के क्लाज को कितना कम यूज किया गया है, इस तरीके से जो टैक्सेज का एरियर है या जो टैक्सों का इवेजन है उसको रोका नहीं जा सकता।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं हाउस का ध्यान क्लाज २७०, २७१, २७२ और २७३ की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूं। इन क्लाजेज को देखने से पता चलेगा कि अगर कोई आदमी इनकम टैक्स को इवेड करे तो आप उससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा डेढ़ गुना वसूल कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत कम है। अमरीका के अन्दर जो कि आज एक कैपीटलिस्ट मुल्क कहा जाता है, दस और बारह से लेकर बीस गुना बतौर पेनाल्टी के वसूल किया जाता है जो इनकम टैक्स की एरियर हो उसका। आपने जो सिर्फ डेढ़ गुने की पाबन्दी लगायी है वह मैं समझता हूं बहुत कम है। ऐसा करने से इनकम टैक्स का इवेजन रुक नहीं सकता। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस क्लाज २७३ को भी अमेंड किया जाए, और कम से कम दस गुनी पेनाल्टी जरूर रखी जाए।

इसके साथ-साथ जो सजाएं दी जाएं वे कड़ी सजाएं दी जाएं ताकि टैक्सेज की चोरी कम हो।

ये चन्द तजवीजें मैंने हाउस के सामने इसलिए रखी हैं कि जो एरियर्स की रकम है वह उसूल की जाए और उसके साथ-साथ आइन्दा टैक्स इवेजन कम हो। आप समझते हैं कि टैक्स आज के जमाने का एक बहुत अहम मसला बन गया है। थर्ड फाइव-ईयर प्लान में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि नये टैक्स लगाये जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हम एरियर्स को वसूल करने में कामयाब हो जायें—एरियर्स के अलावा बहुत से ऐसे केसिज हैं, जो ड्रैग नहीं हो सकते, अगर हम उन का पता लगाने में कामयाब हो जायें, तो शायद हमें नये टैक्स लगाने की बहुत कम जरूरत पड़े। इस लिये इस तरफ सब से ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

15 hrs.

आखिर में मैं हाउस का ध्यान क्लाज २९७ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं, जो कि रिपील्ड एंड सेविंग्ज को डील करती है।

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

उस में ऐसी कोई सब-क्लाज़ नहीं है, जिस के ज़रिये पुराने एरियर्ज़ पर इन्ट्रेस्ट लगाया जा सके । मैं समझता हूं कियह भी बहुत ज़रूरी है । अगर गवर्नमेंट उन एरियर्ज़ की रकम को वसूल करना चाहती है, जो कि अब ३०० करोड़ रुपये के करीब हो गई है, तो उस को इस बिल में ऐसी क्लाज़ दाखिल करनी पड़ेगी, ताकि पिछले एरियर्ज़ की रकम पर भी इन्ट्रेस्ट लग सके । वह रकम इस तरह से आसानी से वसूल हो सकती है ।

जो चन्द तजवीज़ें मैंने रखी हैं, मझे पूरा विश्वास है कि उन पर विचार किया जाएगा और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उन बातों को स्वीकार किया जायेगा, ताकि टैक्सिज़ की चोरी कम हो और एरियर्ज़ की रकम आसानी से और जल्दी से वसूल की जा सके ।

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Bill is being discussed after the Select Committee has submitted its report and the Select Committee report is under discussion. It is a welcome measure. One redeeming feature of this Bill is that it has cut across party lines. It has not been objected to by any party on any occasion on party lines. Whenever a point came up for discussion, it was agreed to by all the parties after being discussed. That is the redeeming part of the whole thing.

It has also to be noticed that a lot of flexibility in all stages was agreed upon. The Finance Minister had, at more stages than one, announced that we are going to alter the provisions of the law till the last moment. That of course has created some amount of confusion as it has got its own ugly features also. I shall give only one example of it to illustrate it. The Bill, when it was presented, started with an Explanation to Clause 11.

Explanation—

"In this section "property" does not include business."

As a matter of fact, when the Select Committee reported the same Explanation emerged as under:

Explanation—

"For the purposes of this section, "property" includes business undertaking."

After the Select Committee has reported and the Bill was coming before the House, the Government has come with another Explanation. That is in the form of sub-clause (4) to clause 11. Here it says:

"For the purposes of this section "property held under trust" includes a business undertaking so held, and where a claim is made that the income of any such undertaking shall not be included in the total income of the persons in receipt thereof, the Income-tax Officer shall have power to determine the income of such undertaking in accordance with the provision of this Act relating to assessment;

"and where any income so determined is in excess of the income as shown in the accounts of the undertaking, such excess shall be deemed to be applied to purposes other than charitable or religious purposes and accordingly chargeable to tax within the meaning of sub-section (3)".

I have a fear that by the insertion of this just at the fag end, which has come as an afterthought, will give a very large handle to the Income-tax Officers to open and objective to accounts which otherwise they would not have. This particular sub-clause (4) will give the Income-tax Officer unnecessary powers to go into the question of expenses of the charitable trusts. For the matter of that, expenses are the concern of the charitable trusts themselves. Till now, it has not been done. Till now, the mode of expenditure was not questioned. Now, under this sub-clause,

it will be open to the Income-tax officers to go into the accounts of the business undertaking of the charitable trust and this will create complications. That is my fear. Even at this stage, I appeal to the Minister to see reason that the Explanation which has been given on page 22 to sub-clause (3) can be retained, that is,

Explanation—

"For the purposes of this section, "property" includes business undertaking."

I want that this amendment which has been proposed by the Government to be dropped and be not pushed.

It was suggested in the Law Commission's report that the law should be made simpler or given a more simplified form by a Simple tax-Structure. As a matter of fact, the Law Commission, in its report on page 2, para 9 says:

"We would like to say at the outset that there can be no real simplification of the Income-tax law without a simplification of the tax structure. As this was beyond the purview of our work, our task of simplification has been greatly hampered."

They say:

"We have examined the Income-tax Acts of other countries to study the scheme of arrangement of the sections and the manner in which analogous provisions have been drafted in those Acts. We have derived considerable help from them. We wish the Indian Legislature would simplify the tax-Structure of this country on the lines adopted by some other progressive countries."

The Law Commission has also gone into this question in detail and into the statutes obtaining in other countries like Canada, Australia, etc. They had in their minds, when they were framing these proposals all the recent tax statutes enacted in India such as the Estate Duty Act, the Wealth Tax Act, the Expenditure Tax Act and the Gift Tax Act. They had examined the statutes and they had the provisions of these statutes in framing their proposals. I find, the reference to the Law Commission on this point was rather limited and restricted. So, they could not go into this question. As a matter of fact, several persons who came to give evidence before the Select Committee also had opined that a simplification of the tax structure could have been done and it could be done both to the advantage of the Income-tax department and the assessees. The assssee should know where he stands. Here, I have got in my hand a notice given by a company, and a very eminent company in India, namely the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.; it is a notice issued to the preference shareholders of the company. At page 10 of the Annexure to the Notice, they have stated:

"If the correct interpretation of sub-clause (3) of section 3 of the 1960 Act is that the Company should add 11 per cent to the stipulated rate of dividend and deduct the Company's tax from the dividend payable on its preference shares, the proposed modifications entail a measure of sacrifice on the part of the ordinary shareholders as the additional amount expended in payment of dividends on the three classes of preference shares, if the deduction of the Company income-tax is not made, will amount to approximately Rs. 9·5 lakhs per year. This amount will come out of the general profits of the Company and therefore out of the profits belonging to the equity shareholders. However, the change in the system of taxation brought about by the measures referred to in paragraph 2 above resulted in certain compensating benefits to

[Shri Amjad Ali]

the equity shareholders of the Company . . . ."

Here, they say that in spite of the fact that they have got efficient lawyers and solicitors, they have not been able to gather the actual meaning of the tax which they have got to pay on this account. How uncertain the position is.

Next, I come to two other important clauses. I think these have been referred to already by my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha and also alluded to by my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani. The first important clause to which I want to refer is clause 88 (5)(iii), which reads thus:

> "the institution or fund is not expressed to be for the benefit of any particular *race*, religious community or *caste*;".

Then, again, if you turn backwards to page 23, under clause 13(b)(i) you will find the following wording:

> "if the trust or institution is created or established for the benefit of any particular, race, religious community or caste; or".

This provision has been newly inserted. I am afraid that there is one danger here. Probably, this has been inserted in the name of emotional integration, as they call it.

Under section 15-B of the present Income-tax Act, one of the various conditions laid down for claiming exemption for donations to charitable institutions is that the fund should not be expressed to be for the benefit of a 'particular religious community'. But, under clause 88(5) of the Income-tax Bill now before us, the words are sought to be replaced by 'particular race, religious community or caste'. The addition of the words 'race' and 'caste' is bound to create great difficulties and confusion to the Income-tax Department as well as to the assessee claiming the exemption.

As for the interpretation of these words, I have looked into the Oxford Dictionary, and I find that the word 'race' is an ambiguous word, without any definite or clear meaning. According to the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*, it means:

> "Tribe or nation regarded as of common stock.".

According to *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the whole humanity itself is a race and this whole body may be further subdivided on the basis of limitless factors, *e.g.*, cranial form, colour groups, stature and nose form, hair form, place of origin, religion, profession etc. etc. In India, we have various groups like Aryans, Dravidians, Mongolians etc. etc., and in their present state it is not possible to say as to what group formed a particular race. The word 'caste' also places us in another difficulty. According to the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*, it means:

> "Indian hereditary class, with members socially equal, united in religion and usually following the same trade.".

In *Encylopaedia Britannica*, it is explained that in the literature of social sciences, no word was so misused and misinterpreted as the word 'caste'. The truth of the matter is that no sociological entities have been discovered in Hindu India which were sufficiently alike in all their characteristics or sufficiently uniform or homogeneous in composition to justify being classed together under the label 'Caste' used as a noun.

So, rather than replace the wordings 'any particular religious community' by the words 'race' and 'caste' etc. they may be better left as they are.

There are other conditions namely that regular accounts of the receipts

and expenditure of the funds should be maintained and the fund should be constituted as the public charitable trust as well as registered under the Societies Registration Act. These are also quite effective limitations.

Many social welfare activities are being undertaken by private charitable institutions. They may be known under any particular label, that does not matter. So long as they give the benefit to the public or to a section of the public, it does not matter under what label they come. It has been stated very well by my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani that charity begins at home. So, if a trust or even an institution thinks that a particular community should get the benefit out of the trust or the institution, they should not be debarred from doing it, and if a gentleman gives a donation in the name of a particular caste, he should not be discouraged. Let it come under any label, but the idea of discouraging such charity by the addition of the words 'particular race, caste' etc. should not be there, to avoid confusion and difficulties to the Department as well as to the assessee. So, these words may be deleted.

The Minister of Finance while explaining clause 6 of the Bill has also tried to explain another thing. He has stated that the Committee did feel that while there was no case for continuing the double advantage with regard to tax liability which this category of persons have been enjoying so far, they should be treated more as non-residents rather than as residents, and he has stated that in order to eliminate the possibility of persons visiting India for a very brief period being regarded as resident, the tests relating to residents have been liberalised.

In this connection, a good deal of discussion has taken place. I would refer the Ministry to the attempt which has been made by the Tyagi Committee in their report at page 61 in paragraph 397. I think that will benefit us. I think that it was mentioned at the evidence stage also that if they could be defined as "business connections", that would facilitate taxing the persons whom we would like to tax on their visit to India.

My last point is about clause 252, relating to the constitution of the appellate tribunal. Sub-clause (1) of this clause reads:

> "The Central Government shall constitute an Appellate Tribunal consisting of as many judicial and accountant members as it thinks fit to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on the Appellate Tribunal by this Act.". Under sub-clause (3), Government want to recruit also from amongst persons who are otherwise qualified, on account of their having been in the profession for ten years. I want to extend this to the Department also, because in the department also there may be persons who may be equally qualified and experienced to be taken in and suitable for recruitment.

So on the whole, I welcome this Bill. It is a healthy law. Nothing better could be expected of an adjectival law on which so much attention has been given. Our public men from all sides, and even people from Africa, came to give us advice on this Bill. I welcome this Bill.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): The Select Committee has done a very good job, studied the matter thoroughly and improved the Bill so that it has become more presentable. The picture that has now emerged is clearer than it was at an earlier stage.

However, I would like to offer my comments on three or four clauses. Clause 2 is very important. I would refer to two items under that clause. In clause 2(22), an inclusive definition of the word 'divided' has been given. This is a definite improve-

[Shri Heda]

ment. Therefore, the matter would be dealt with in a more judicious and better way then hitherto. However, this subject is such a difficult one that it is not so easy to make any definition a perfect one. From this angle, there is a lacuna even in this definition which is no doubt a very good improvement upon the earlier definition.

In sub-clause (e) of this subclause, any payment of any sum by way of advance or loan to a shareholder or any payment on behalf of, or for the individual benefit of any such holder is deemed to be included in the word 'dividend'. The language of this sub-clause is not very happy. Cases have arisen where the department has assessed a shareholder, who is a partner of a firm, and where the firm acts as financier to such company. Where, at any time during the course of the previous year in a current mutual account between the company and the firm a credit appears in favour of the company, even though the account may subsequently turn into a debit against the company, that is, the amount is wiped out by payment of such credit as the company has in the same account taken loan subsequently, the Income Tax Officer has treated the credit as distribution of dividend to the shareholder who is a partner in the firm. I think in this case this definition works very excessively and harshly. This cannot be the intention of this sub-clause. Unless an amount by way of advance or loan remains outstanding at the end of the year and particularly on the date the company distributes dividend, such temporary advances of loans could not be deemed to be the distribution of a dividend to a shareholder. One has to make this type of financial arrangements when one is in charge of the affairs of a company.

Further, if the advance or loan is to a firm, an association of persons of a Hindu Undivided Family, and on the registers of the firm, the partner or the member in his individual capacity is the shareholder, then in such a case, an advance or loan made to the firm, the association of persons or the Hindu Undivided Family cannot be termed as advance to the partner or the member. Further, the language is unhappy in other respects also. In the case of payment to a shareholder, unless it is an advance or loan, it cannot be treated as a distribution of dividend to him while where the payment is on behalf of or for the individual benefit of any such shareholder, the word is 'any payment' and not 'any payment by way of advance or loan'. The words 'on behalf of' or 'for the individual benefit' connote payment not to the shareholder himself but to some other person but it must be on behalf of such shareholder or it must be for his individual benefit. It could not be the intention of the framers of this clause that a payment direct to the shareholder is restricted in its scope while a payment to a third person on his behalf has a wider scope. Therefore, this clause needs a slight modification and I do hope Government will reconsider this and come forward themselves with a suitable amendment.

Then I come to clause 2(15). The Select Committee has suggested that the words 'not involving the carrying on of any activity for profit' should be added. If we look at the language of clauses 11 and 12 of the Bill, it will appear that in the Explanation to clause 11, the word 'property' is stated as not to include business while in clause 12 any income derived from business carried on by or on behalf of a trust for charitable or religious purposes will be exempt from tax, subject to the conditions subsequently stated. The Select Committee, in the Explanation to clause 11 has made the word 'property' to include a business undertaking so that a trust of a running business or religious or charitable purposes is permissible so as to exclude its income from being

taxable. Now, clause 12 which exempted the income from business carried on by the trust and by the institutions for charitable or religious purposes does not exist. In its place, only sub-clause (3) of clause 12 appears together with an additional sub-clause (2).

Therefore, the effect of this amendment in sub-clause (15) of clause 2 is that any business involving the carrying on of any activity for profit cannot be made the subject matter of a trust for charitable purposes if the object of the charitable purpose includes the relief of poor etc. Does it mean that after a property is made the subject matter of a trust for such purposes and is not business, can the trust later on start carrying on business or earning profits to be utilised for such purposes? There is no point in restricting the word 'property' to property other than business where one of the objects of the trust is the relief of poor etc. A person may have only business and he wants to make a trust for the relief of the poor etc. In such a case, he will be debarred from making the trust. In my opinion, such a restriction should not be levied.

Then I come to clause 54 in which the purchasing of a 'new property' for the purposes of his own residence is only contemplated. The words 'new property' are ambiguous. Why not a purchase of any property for purposes of his own residence? A person may find an old house situated in a locality not suitable to his requirements to be sold and purchase another property which has been constructed by some other person either only recently or some years back. Then why should he not get the benefit of this clause as he would get if he purchases a new property?

The words 'new property' are also ambiguous in another sense. A person may construct a house and use it only for a few months or even for a day. Can it be said to be a new property? It cannot be. Then it would mean that he would be precluded from purchasing it. Further, the purchase of such property should be at par with the construction of a new house so that if the owner either purchases another property or constructs a new house, he will be entitled to the benefit contemplated in clause 54. Many times it so happens that one is not very intelligent in the construction of the house. Instead of purchasing a vacant plot and then constructing a house himself, he would like to purchase a constructed house on a suitable plot. In that case, he does not get the benefit of this clause. Therefore, the words 'new property' may be suitably amended.

Lastly I come to clause 271. No person shall be qualified to represent an assessee in case in his own assessment a penalty has been imposed for concealing the particulars of his income or deliberately furnishing inaccurate particulars of his income. Does this suggestion apply to legal practitioners and advocates appearing on behalf of an assessee? This is a very moot point. From this angle, the class of legal practitioners are agitated. In the case of advocates whose conduct is governed by the Bar Councils Act, will a matter relating to his own assessment debar him from carrying on his profession? It may be that in a particular case the Income-Tax Officer wrongly holds that the advocate is guilty of concealing the particulars of his income deliberately furnishing inaccurate particulars of such income and a penalty is imposed. Immediately such an order is passed, the advocate will be debarred from practising or representing an assessee. If otherwise qualified to appear in other cases, why debar him from appearing in cases of the assessees? Further, this order imposing penalty may be taken to be a finding of misconduct on the part of the advocate and a question may then arise whether he would be debarred from carrying on his profession altogether. This suggestion of the Select Committee needs reconsideration and in my

[Shri Heda]

opinion the clause needs suitable change. The legal profession should be protected and they should be allowed to represent the assessees even though there might be complaints against their assessment of incomes.

With these few suggestions I again commend this Bill and would like to congratulate the Select Committee for the hard labour that they have put in and bringing the Bill in a presentable form.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for this opportunity to participate in the general debate on the Income-tax Bill. Sir, I wish to congratulate the Finance Minister for the very excellent amendments that have been proposed in this Bill. One of the most important amendments, from my point of view, is the control that has been for the first time put on charitable trusts. Up till now, there were several charitable trusts which never spent their money on charitable purposes. They went on accumulating their capital from year to year. From now on they will have to spend 75 per cent of their income in that very year on charitable purposes. It is a very healthy provision.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Whether required or not?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Twenty-five per cent they can accumulate. They will have to spend the 75 per cent on charitable purposes. If they form a charitable trust, the presumption is that there is some need for charity in that particular field and a charitable trust has been formed for that purpose. If they do not need to spend the money, on charity for which that trust is formed, the presumption may be that they have formed the trust merely to escape the income-tax, and that is not a very correct thing to do. Therefore, if they have formed a trust, they should spend their money on charity. If, however, they want to accumulate it for a specific purpose, as for instance, to build a hospital or a college building, or some such thing, of public utility, they can accumulate all their income for ten years. That gives quite a lot of latitude.

The second thing which is very good is that if anybody carries on business with the money of the charitable trust and the income is going for charitable purposes there will be no taxation on that income. This also is very healthy. It is very healthy in a country which has long-standing traditions of charity. You will remember how in undivided India, in Lahore, there were hundreds and hundreds of colleges and high schools run entirely out of charity. There was even a medical college that was run by a charitable trust and there were many hospitals. Under the British we could not expect the Government to run many of the social services that were needed and charitably inclined individuals came forward and donated large sums of money for charitable institutions, particularly in the field of education and to the field of medicine.

Now, Sir, there is a tendency to look to the Government for help in most of these fields. I do not find any fault with those who expect the national Government to meet the legitimate needs for social services in India. However, the resources of Government being limited, as we know they are limited, it is necessary for everybody to come forward and contribute his or her mite for early implementation of some of the schemes of social services so that we can realise the objectives of a Welfare State.

Now, a Welfare State, strictly speaking may be welfare State in which facilities for social services are provided by the State, but I think there are many fields which are not covered by the State in our country and the public can very well cover those fields to the best of their ability. To do so, therefore, it is necessary that they should be given incentives in the form of tax exemption so that

they will contribute larger and larger sums of their income for charitable purposes. So far as incomes from business earnings out of trust money, are concerned, they have been exempted from tax. That is very good. But the limit of 7½ per cent on one's own income for expenditure for charitable purposes still remains as it was. Seven and a half per cent or 1½ lakhs whichever is less—only that amount may be used by an individual for charitable purposes and be taken out of his tax calculation.

Sir, I feel rather sorry that the hon. the Finance Minister did not see fit to relax this limit. It is quite possible that most people will not give more than 7½ per cent. They may not even give 7½ per cent for charitable purposes. But if there are individuals who are inclined to give more of their income for charitable purposes, why should we deny them the pleasure of doing that? It may be argued that they will do so in order to get out of a higher income-tax slab into a lower income-tax slab. I say even if that is so, I see no harm in that. After all, there is a pleasure in giving voluntarily. But there is in every country a reluctance to have to pay income-tax. I agree that taxes are necessary and taxes have to be collected; taxes shall be there and should be there. But we should give people a voluntary method of spending their money for good purposes. Charitable purposes have been very well-defined in this new clause: charity in order to be income-tax free will have to be non-sectional, non-regional and non-communal. With these provisos and after prohibiting even a distant relative of the man-money for charity or making a charitable trust, from becoming a beneficiary, I think there should be no attempt to curtail the amount of one's income that a man or woman may give for charitable purposes. Let us encourage them to give voluntarily. Everybody knows how much tax evasion is there. Instead of leaving open wrong methods of tax evasion, if a man or woman gives a substantial part of the income for charitable purposes in order to pay less income-tax, I think this latter course is far healthier and far better than the former. We do not accept tax evasion and we do not like to have tax evasion—I agree. But everybody knows, including the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Deputy Minister, that there is a very considerable amount of tax evasion and with all our efforts we have not been able to plug the loopholes. Let us be honest and let us open healthy avenues by which this desire for tax evasion can be stopped and in its place a healthy outlet can be found so that people will give more and more money voluntarily for charitable purposes and even if it does result in a little bit of decrease in income-tax, it may be counterbalanced by the provision of the social services that can come up through these voluntary charities. There is a lot to be said for doing the right things in a voluntary manner, of one's own free will, than under compulsion.

Another thing that I wish to compliment the hon. Finance Minister on is the proviso by which although the income of the husband and wife in ordinary business where they earn together or are partners will be considered for taxation purposes as one, for professional groups like doctors and lawyers and others, it will not be considered as one but will be separate for each. It is high time that a woman was not considered as a mere appendage of man.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let man be considered as an appendage of woman.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Let neither be considered the appendage of the other. They are both individuals, they have their own personalities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Men are prepared to atone for the past sins and are prepared to suffer now.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The people who suffered are not very anxious to make others suffer. Therefore, we want equal status and we are very glad that this proviso in the income-tax Bill has given equal status at least to the professional women and the income of the husband and wife will be considered separately for taxation purposes. With these words, I commend this Bill and I once again congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the very excellent improvements that have been brought forward in this Bill.

Shri Damani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, The Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee exhibits definite improvements on the original Bill. The Select Committee received many representations and memoranda and they also took oral evidence of many important persons from every walk of life and they have studied them before making their recommendations. Whatever recommendations are made are very reasonable and suitable. In the Bill the language has been simplified and the clauses are arranged in a logical manner. Besides this Committee has plugged the loopholes and reduced the harshness in the Bill. On the whole, the Committee has been successful in its mission and I want to offer my congratulations to the Committee.

15·46 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

Many hon. Members who have spoken before me have explained about the charitable institutions and made suggestions in that regard. Therefore, I will confine myself to one or two points only. The benefit given to a small trust with an annual income of Rs. 10,000 will not be sufficient. I think this amount can at least be increased to Rs. 15,000 so that the smaller trusts can give more benefit in the long run and they can build more institutions which will be more helpful. Another thing I would like to submit is that if any person wants to create a trust with a provision that a part of the income is going to be spent for public purposes and a part for a particular community, it says here that the entire trust will not get exemption. I submit that exemptions should be given to the extent of the amount that is going to be spent for public purposes and public utility and tax on a concessional rate can be charged on the amount which the trust spends on a particular community. In this way, Government's policy will be safeguarded and the public will get the benefit. After all, a particular community is also the public of this country. Some leniency should be given and I request that my suggestion may be considered sympathetically. Regarding the development rebates, clauses 33 and 34 deal with them. Though some improvements have been made, it still falls short of expectation. The clause as amended does not provide for development rebate to be made available where an individual or a Hindu Joint Family is succeeded by a partnership or a limited company. This would discourage persons coming to industry after doing a lot of pioneering and experimentation in a particular line. Again, development rebate will only be allowed on conversion from a firm if all the shareholders were partners in that firm immediately before succession. On amalgamation it would be allowed only if ninety per cent of shareholders continue to be shareholders on amalgamation. This would effect genuine and *bona fide* transactions which generally take place. This would also discourage development and I wish that suitable safeguards should be provided for such genuine transactions

I come to the 23A companies. Clause 104 deals with companies in which public is not substantially interested

and they should distribute the prescribed statutory percentage of their profits as dividend. Many companies, instead of paying the dividend, apply their income to pay tax liabilities, trade liabilities or bank's borrowings which are genuine payments in the company's interest and should therefore be allowed. In this connection, I want to submit that there are many new companies and their promoters are new. When the capital is not subscribed, compulsorily they have to take more than 51 per cent of the shares. They offered the share to the public but they are not accepted and so they are compulsorily brought under the clause 104. As they have to distribute a large percentage of profits they cannot invest further money for expansion or for new industries. Therefore, some safeguard should be provided for in this direction. If the funds are invested for expansion of an industry, for paying trade liabilities or bank's borrowings, the compulsion of a distribution of a certain percentage of dividends should be relaxed. Cases of new companies which float capital but which is not being subscribed are there, and they are compelled to take up the share. Therefore, it is essential that some exemption or liberalisation should be given in this regard.

Clause 79 provides for carry-forward of losses which would only be allowed if 51 per cent of the share capital remains in the hands of the shareholders. Shareholders and companies are two separate and distinct entities, and transfer of shares has no connection with tax liabilities of the company. Further, onus on the companies in this matter would be unjustified. It should be properly amended as otherwise it would affect genuine companies, and honest companies would be penalised for no fault of theirs. This would create many complications and lead to harassments of the companies by professional shareholders. There is need for a suitable modification so as not to affect genuine changes in this matter.

About speculation and hedging losses, I would like to point out that clause 73 deals with speculation losses. I feel that there should be a difference clearly made between speculation losses and hedging losses, though presently the Central Board of Revenue has issued instructions that hedging losses should be excluded from the speculation losses. I would like to emphasise that hedging should be allowed in one line and one sphere. There is no difficulty as far as the commodity market is concerned. The difficulty only arises in the case of dealings in shares. Hedging is an assurance against possible losses and it is done against the stock of investment. Hedging should be allowed in one line. All the scrips and shares are not on the approved list of the stock exchange in forward marketing. There are only a few scrips which are recognised in forward trade. Any investor cannot hold shares for a certain line if they are not in the list. Investors cannot make any hedging against their sale, even if they think that they will lose, if they do not hedge against their holdings. Therefore, this advantage of hedging will accrue to a few persons only and not to every investor. So, my submission is that hedging against steel can be allowed against any share which is the forward list of steel. Any investment in textile and steel can be hedged against any scrip which is in the forward list. If this is accepted, this difficulty will be removed

I then come to director's responsibility on liquidation. Many hon. Members have expressed doubts regarding the directors' responsibility on liquidation of private companies. It is a unique feature that has been incorporated. Though the original Bill has been modified, yet, the directors' responsibility for payment of taxes is inconsistent with the limited liability of the company. It would discourage honest persons to come on the Board. The board of directors

[Shri Damani]

is a clear instrument of inviting various benefits from the banks and others. It would tell, therefore, very heavily on genuine business organisations. The onus which has been placed by the Select Committee to prove that non-recovery has resulted not because of their gross neglect or breach of duty would be too much. The onus should fall on the department.

Regarding the reopening of assessment, I still feel that the reopening of assessment under clause 149 should be restricted to eight years and not 16 years, even where the escaped income exceeds Rs. 50,000. It is difficult to keep the old records for more than eight years. The posts and telegraphs offices also do not keep the records for more than three years. In big cities like Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, to keep the records for 16 years is a difficult task. All such investigations started on account of the second world war. Now, 16 years have passed, and if we continue this clause, with 16 years as the limit, it will be too much and the period should be reduced to eight years.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that there is a great need for expediting the assessments; more particularly the assessments up to Rs. 10,000 should be completed within one year and for other incomes in exceeding Rs. 10,000 the assessment should be completed within three years. The periodical check-up, and assessment work done by the ITOs should be hastened in this regard.

No simplification of income-tax is possible and complete unless that tax structure is made more simple. The eyes naturally would be on the next budget and it is sincerely hoped that efforts would be made to this suggestion and remarks of the Law Commission, namely, that the tax structure should be so simple that it could be followed, understood and calculated by a person of ordinary intelligence.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that the Finance Minister is not here; it is not a reflection on his very able deputy. I was hoping directly to persuade him in respect of certain provisions in this Bill. Quite frankly I feel that some of the provisions inserted for the first time in the Select Committee—when their real significance becomes known to the country at large—are such that there is likely to be not only a serious controversy but even a storm of protest. I am particularly referring to clauses 11 to 13 and clause 88. Quite by accident one morning when I picked up this Bill a few days ago, I was extremely perturbed. I wrote to the Prime Minister pointing out that in my very respectful view these provisions put in for the first time at the stage of the Select Committee would have a disastrous effect on charitable trusts maintained by minority groups in this country. I also saw the Finance Minister. I believe the Ministry is likely to make some amendments. But I wish to know whether they will be far-reaching enough. As far as I can make out, certain of the new provisions will have a completely deadly effect on future charitable trusts.

Take clause 13. My hon. friend Shri Morarka will say—I have discussed it with him too—"I think you are making unnecessarily heavy weather of these new provisions." I do not think so. Perhaps my interests are somewhat narrow interests, but other people who are interested in charitable trusts—not only educational as I am interested in educational trusts—such as religious trusts and trusts for medical and poor relief, may feel that section 13 is a gratuitous injury to the help by certain sections of the people, even if they happen to be community-based or otherwise. As the law obtains today, the term "charitable" comprehends a trust even though it may be directly benefitting a group or community based on language or caste or

sub-caste. Any such trust which is genuinely directed to this purpose, even though the object may be a limited one, comes within the purview of the term "charitable" and is exempted from income-tax.

16 hrs.

But under the contemplated amendments in clause 13, all future trusts, however genuine and however high-souled, if they are directed for the benefit of a particular community, whether based on religion, caste or sub-caste, will be subject to the incidence of crippling taxation. My own view is that genuine charitable trusts, if they are for the benefit of a particular community—Sikhs, Muslims, Anglo-Indians, Hindus, etc.—will suffer, however high-souled they may be, as I said. We have to remember —I shall deal with this a little later— in our concern quite rightly for this secular motive in the State, sometimes we tend to over-reach ourselves.

We have to realise that not only in India, but in other countries also, people may seek salvation in many ways. I may apply the unction to myself of being particularly interested in education. My friend, Mr. Barrow, may be religiously inclined. He may be inclined to found and further religious trusts. These are not unworthy motives. But what are we doing? Because of furthering this secular motive, we are seeking to destroy all future trusts, if they are directed to helping a particular community, whether it is educational, religious, or for medical purpose or poor relief.

The public do not know the implications of this. I do not think many of the Members of this House know it.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): They know it fully well.

Shri Frank Anthony: My friend probably is one of the most alert Members of this House.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Quite a few know.

Shri Frank Anthony: So also my friend there. But when I was speaking to the Deputy Speaker three days back—he is a knowledgeable person— and so also Shri Mukerjee—I may not agree with his politics, but I certainly think very highly of his capacity otherwise—I asked them, "Have you looked at this Bill?" They said "No". I asked, "Have you studied its implications?". They said, "Naturally not; we have not the time to study it. It is a rather massive—we would not call it monumental—and complex measure". I am certain that the public knows nothing about the implications. I do not know what the members of the majority community think. The majority community members have no rights in this matter. I shall show later on that these provisions are repugnant to certain fundamental rights granted to the minorities, but I am quite certain that large minorities in the country like Muslims, Sikhs and Christians will feel extremely injured because in effect, you are saying to them, "You will not be able to found any trusts in future, however much you may be inclined to found a trust".

I know there are certain bodies that are able to distribute large amounts in charities. There is a particular body I am aware of in Calcutta, which is able, for instance, to distribute Rs. 20 lakhs a year. I am interested in it. Most of it is collared by the West Bengal Government, but some of it they are able to salvage from the clutches of the West Bengal Government, they spend for the education of a particular community. The whole object of what they run is to direct 90 per cent of their takings for charitable objects. If they are prepared to disburse Rs. 10

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lakhs for education, the Deputy Minister will come along and say, "You will pay full income-tax". What would be the income-tax on Rs. 10 lakhs which would ordinarily go to an educational trust? I cannot say offhand, but I imagine it should be in the region of Rs. 6 lakhs or Rs. 8 lakhs. You immediately destroy the capacity to assist a worthwhile object by a piece of legislation of this character.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: The State will give financial assistance.

Shri Frank Anthony: He talks about State financial assistance. I say this with a great deal of regret: This is typical of the kind of confused thinking that so many of us fell prey to in this country. The State may have the will; it may have the spirit, but it has not the capacity to begin to implement the grandiose directive principles of the Constitution. You talk of free and compulsory education. Are you able to do it? Not in another hundred years will you be able to achieve this directive principle of free and compulsory education. But when people on their volition place burdens deliberately on themselves and give money to education trusts, you come in and say, "The State cannot do it, but you should not do it". How can you say this, if we are a Welfare State not only in profession, but in practice? It will take at least hundred years for you to do this, but in the meantime, you are drying up all the wells of private and individual charities.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: We shall get it in much less than 100 years.

Shri Frank Anthony: Let us hope so.

I do not know the effect of clause 11. Some people say that the provision in regard to accumulation is adequate. Persons concerned with trusts tell me that this provision with regard to accumulation will be completely inadequate, so far as large trusts are concerned. It will enable them to accumulate up to 25 per cent only and it will largely hamstring their real purposes. My friend, Shri Morarka, will say that is not the only limit. If you write to the income-tax officer and tell him that you want to accumulate beyond 25 per cent, you may accumulate beyond 25 per cent for a period of 10 years.

I think the Government is going, at least by way of abundant precaution, to put in a clause at my instance seeking to add the words "at a time" after "ten years". My impression was that accumulation would cease at the end of 10 years. But Government say that it is not their intention and you may accumulate for a period of 10 years at a time, so that you may continue to accumulate indefinitely. You can accumulate for ten years at a time and you must distribute a certain amount; then you can accumulate for another 10 years. So, at least the hardship that I contemplated there would seem to be qualified by this proposed amendment.

So far as clause 88 is concerned, it deals with tax on donations to charity. I think this is going to cause a great deal of resentment in the country. Shri Morarka and the Minister will say that in any case, donations directed along religious lines for a particular religious community have always been subjected to income-tax, even though they are donations for charitable purposes and all that we are now adding is "caste, community or sub-caste". I feel that here the Government has not given sufficient thought to the matter.

I say that so far as linguistic and religious minorities are concerned, you cannot do this, and I say it advisedly. I have had occasion to argue two matters in the Supreme Court based on article 30 of the Constntution. What have we done? We have given these fundamental rights to the minorities rightly or wrongly. What is the effect of article 30 of the Constitution? Sub-clause (1) of this article 30 says that any community based on language or

religion shall have the right to establish and administer an educational institution of its choice.

Now, advisedly, the framers of the Constitution gave that and raised it to the status of a fundamental right; that is, the Muslims, the Sikhs, the Christians or any other have the fundamental right to establish a communal educational institution. I do not say that is a good thing. I do not know whether that is being done. I do not know whether there are any wholly communal institutions in the country restricted to members of one particular community or caste or religion. I do not think so. It may be a bad thing, but in their wisdom the framers of the Constitution have, as I said, raised this to the status of a fundamental right, that every linguistic and religious group shall have the fundamental right to establish an institution of its choice. The Muslims can have a Muslim school, the Sikhs can have a Sikh school, the Christians can have a Christian school. That is a fundamental right.

Again it might be wrong—you have gone further. Under the second part of that article you have said that in giving aid no government shall discriminate against these communal institutions. You may scrap article 30, because you have placed an inhibition, a constitutional inhibition, on any government saying to a Muslim school, saying to a Sikh school, saying to a Christian school, we shalll give aid to others but we shall not give aid to you. That is the inhibition in article 30. Under sub-clause (2) of that article there is an obligation on Government to aid communal institutions. It may be a bad thing, it may not be a good thing; but there is a fundamental right.

Now, you may say that the Hindus also come under this inhibition? But you have not chosen to give the majority community any fundamental right. I do not know what the reason was. When we were framing the Constitution perhaps we were particularly high-souled and we were thinking in terms of the minorities. Today, perhaps, we are not thinking so much in terms of the minorities, perhaps we think they are a bit of a nuisance, they are a sort of inconvenience. Some people think, if you can assert the minorities away, then they do not exist; that is, as one of my very respected friends said, there are no minorities in this country; it is only because the minorities say they are minorities you have minorities. So, some people, as I said, may like to will them away, some may like to assert them away, and I hope there would be very few who would like to steam-roller them out of existence.

But here is a constitutional provision, a constitutional fundamental right given to the minorities. You cannot place the majority community on the same level as the minorities. You cannot say that the Hindus shall not do this. The Hindus have not been given the fundamental right. You have given fundamental right in respect of education to the minorities. You have provided that the minorities can run their own institutions. As I said, it may be a bad thing. I have a great deal to do with educational institutions. We do not run institutions for a particular community. We do not do it, but we have the right, and we have a further right that if we do run a communal institution we can say that the Government shall give us aid.

Now you say, no, you may run an institution, you may open it to everybody, but if the proceeds from that institution are disbursed in scholarships for a particular group, for a particular minority people who give big donations to that institution which is run on the basis of a fundamental right, then they shalll pay income-tax. I just do not understand it. I say, if this matter is tested, if somebody is prepared to go to the Supreme Court, my own humble view is that it would be struck down, because they say that you cannot, on the one hand, make this grandiose provisions to the minorities and, on the other hand, in fact take them away.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

Madam, I would ask the Government to give some thought to this matter, and not to say that under the old provision income-tax on donations to religious communities were already there. If that provision was there, it is bad. That provision may have been there before 1950, but after 1950, after the coming into operation of article 30, you cannot say to a minority that it shall not run a communal institution and if Government cannot say that a particular minority community shall not run its own institution, *afortiori* they cannot say that they shall not give aid to that institution. How can you say that to a minority community, that they shall not give aid? I do not understand it. It does not make sense.

Then there is another. I was one of those people who were strongly opposed to donations being made for political purposes. I think it is going to be one of the most corrupting influences in our public life, and it is a bad thing, it is a pernicious thing. Yet,—I am open to correction—Shri Morarka is more conversant with income-tax law than I am; if ever he is in trouble in respect of the criminal law I would be in a better position to help him—so far as I can imagine, for the moment, a donation by a company made to a political party will be free from income tax. That is my own view, and that is the view of many people whom I have consulted and who appeared to me as income-tax experts. If a company makes even a donation of Rs. 2 crores—there are companies which are in the nature of industrial empires—to a political party, it will say that all these donations are for the purpose of its business and thus secure exemption from income-tax for donations made to political parties. That is my own view. Is it not reactionary? Is it not completely indefensible? If that is the law, and the income-tax experts say that is the law, that political donations from vast industrial empires to political parties should be exempt from income-tax, how can you subject to all the crippling incidence of our high rate of income-tax the donations made by minority sections in aid of education—I am not pleading for religious institutions. Some people who may be religiously inclined may say, why not have exemption for religious institutions also....

Shri Narasimhan: You are pleading for religious charity.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am pleading for education, and I say that so long as the State cannot undertake its duty of giving education free to the children of this country, it is a sin that you should penalise people, whatever group they may belong to, for helping their own children if need be. They may not have the resources. We are a microscopic minority. We skimp and we scrape. If we do not skimp and scrape, we have to destroy our own trusts. Why? We are a minority. We were given certain educational guarantees because of the special conditions, because of the special difficulties in which our schools are largely functioning. Those special grants given to us under article 337 have ceased to operate from 1960. But after I had seen the Prime Minister—because he knows that you cannot change a certain matrix, whether it is economic or educational, which has emerged over a period of 200 years, you must allow a certain period of evolution—he has asked the State Governments *ad hoc* to give these grants to the less fortunate children of my community. But I am living on charity from year to year. One government may give it, another government may not give it. What am I doing? Am I doing something so criminal? Because the State has not got the capacity, because some States may not have the will, because they do not want to help a particular community, mine is the only community they will not help.

Dr. M. S. Aney: That charge is denied by me. It is not correct to say that. Yours is the only community which will not be given this considera-

tion. The State will not do that kind of thing.

Shri Frank Anthony: Because there are no schools run by State Governments through the medium of English, which is my language. Every other person will have institutions subsidised and run by Government through the medium of his language. It is only my community that has no schools which are subsidised or run by Government. We have been given a fundamental right. Twice I have won cases in the Supreme Court affirming that right. We are the only people who will get no aid. Is it a crime that we seek to give our children aid when we are not getting aid, when out of 700 per cent increase in educational grants between 1937 and 1957 educational grants have gone up from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 115 crores—700 per cent increase, and not one Naya Paisa of that increase has accrued to the benefit of an Anglo-Indian child, because there is no English-medium school to which indigent grants are given. And when I am building up educational trusts, I have been given, as I said, the grandiose fundamental right under article 30. Now you say "We are not giving you your constitutional guarantee after 1960 in regard to the English-medium schools" and, at the same time, you are destroying every kind of effort at self-help for my community. I do not understand it. It is only my community that knows where these difficulties occur. There is so much of tendency to pontificate, because people belonging to the majority community do not know the condition of living as a minority.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: If the hon. Member will permit me and if I may interrupt, the interpretation that article 30 allows the setting up of special institutions for the Anglo-Indian minorities is not correct.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member will resume his seat. If one hon. Member is speaking and if another rises, if the hon. Member who is speaking sits down, then he is yielding the floor. If, on the other hand, he continues to speak, the other hon. Member cannot speak, because two hon. Members cannot be in possession of the floor at the same time. So, if Shri Anthony does not want to yield, he can go on.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: My point is that Shri Anthony is interpreting article 30 to suit his own purpose, and that is not a correct interpretation. Article 30 says that special institutions can be set up by religious minorities for themselves. I put it to Shri Anthony: is he a religious minority? Are the Anglo-Indians a religious minority? Only the Christians might constitute a religious minority. In that case, Shri Anthony must not claim a particular advantage for English-speaking schools, because there are so many Christians studying so many Indian languages. Is Shri Anthony agreeable to allow the Indian Christians in his own institution? Is he prepared to allow the Bengali-speaking Christians in his institution? I say that he is not correctly interpreting article 30. He interprets it to suit his case.

Mr. Chairman: My suggestion is that the hon. Member may give his name and speak after Shri Anthony has spoken. That would be a better way of expressing his ideas. Now Shri Anthony may continue.

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not know, probably it is a digression. Article 30 applies, not only one-fold but two-fold to my community. Both in the Bombay School case in 1954 and in the Kerala reference, the Supreme Court has affirmed that here is a community which has a double guarantee; it is not a community based on language, it is a community based on religion.

The point I am trying to make is this, that I would ask for some kind of clarification with regard to educational trusts. There may be an equally strong case with regard to other trustes—let peaple who feel strongly about religion and trusts of other character plead their case—but I am earnestly pleading with the Government: why not exempt not only the

[Shri Frank Anthony]

existing trusts, why not exempt the future educational trusts as well? Exempt them. At present under clause 13 existing trusts are exempted. I say: exempt the future educational trusts too from the purview of income-tax. And I would also ask that clause 88 be amended so that the donations to educational trusts, even the existing educational trusts, will not be subject to income-tax. I would ask the hon. Deputy Minister to use her influence with her senior colleague and get some exemption, both on clause 13 and clause 88, so that the educational trusts, future trusts as well as existing trusts, so far as donations to these are concerned, will be exempt from income-tax.

I will conclude by saying that I do not want in any way to dampen the enthusiasm of the Treasury Benches in this rather perverse perspective in which they have underlined at the moment the secular democracy. I do not know what we mean by secular. Perhaps, the dictionary meaning is a little different and we have adapted it more or less. I think we mean that we are striving to achieve a society where people will not think in terms of community and religion and so forth. Somebody has said that the literal interpretation of secular is irreligious. I do not think we are seeking to develop a society which abandons religion and religious principles. But may I, with great respect, submit this to the Treasury Benches? Let us not legislate in terms of some misconceived notion of secular democracy.

Many years ago—I am reminiscing—I wrote an essay which was acclaimed and I was given a Viceroy's gold medal, and I remember the first line in that essay, and I think what I said there is almost a maxim, is that citizenship is the right ordering of our several loyalties. Now today we observe that we do not realise that Indian citizenship is the right ordering of our several loyalties. We have loyalties to our families. We have loyalties to the community in which we immediately live. We have loyalties to our religion. I do not know whether these small loyalties which can be ordered and the right ordering of which will represent the citizenship, whether that is going to be a crime in India. Do not people in other countries, secular democracies, countries which have achieved a stage of development in this democratic process which we will take probably hundred years to reach, do they not think in terms of their families? Do they not think in terms of their religion? Do they not think in terms of their caste, probably differently spelt? Where you have got human society, you will have this range of loyalties. What are we trying to do? Are we trying to ignore them or are we trying to destory them? Is it a bad thing for some person to think that he will achieve spiritual salvation by donating to his church, or his religion, or his temple, or mosque or Gurudwara? I do not know. I can understand this, and I will support it, and support it to the uttermost. You do not penalise people who exploit religion; pou do not penalise people who exploit the community in order to create estrangement, bitterness and hostility, but when some poor chap, whatever the motives, thinks that he is going to achieve and some future existence and wants to make a trust for charity, you say "no, it is repugnant to our ooncept of democracy". I do not know probably it may be repugnant to our concept of human nature, because human nature, in the ultimate analysis, as I see, is response to the numerous loyalties, and I want the Treasury Benches to understand it. When I spoke to the Minister, he said "No, we will never have a secular democracy unless we destory all these different sort of loyalties". If you destroy the loyalties, then you will destroy the Indian as an integrated, sound and balanced person.

I do sincerely hope what I have said will be conveyed, probably not

quite in the language I have said it. to the Minister, and I would particularly ask the Deputy Minister that she may persude him to make some amendments in the Bill which will give some kind of relief, particularly to educational trusts.

16.29 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : सभानेत्री जी, मैं सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का स्वागत करता हूं, और मैं समझता हूं कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता एन्थनी साहब ने जितनी बातें कहीं और जो आपत्ति की उसी के कारण मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं ।

मैं समझता हूं कि जहां इस कानून को सादा बनाने की कोशिश की गई है वहां जिन पर टैक्स लगाया जाता है उनको किसी कदर एतबारी आदमी मानने की तरफ भी एक कदम आगे बढ़ाया गया है । और इसमें जो ११ से १३ तक क्लाजेज हैं वे इसमें अच्छे हैं ।

हमने जब इस देश का संविधान बनाया था उस वक्त हमारी कोशिश थी कि इस देश के अन्दर जो मतमतान्तर या कास्टीज्म या धर्म के नाम पर झगड़े होते हैं वे खत्म हों और हिन्दुस्तान का वासी अपने आप को भारतीय समझना सीखे । मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ विशेष प्रकार की संस्थाओं को काम करने से रोकने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि उनको रोकने का इरादा नहीं है, किसी भी संस्था को तोड़ने का इरादा नहीं है । इस बिल में सिर्फ टैक्स का सवाल है । वह कह सकते थे कि टैक्स न लगाया जाये, लेकिन इसमें रोकने की कौन सी बात आई, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई । अगर अंग्रेजी मीडियम की बात है, तो वह भी हमारी भाषाओं में से एक भाषा है, लेकिन अंग्रेजी मीडियम का स्कूल सिर्फ एक जाति के लिये क्यों हो, सब के लिये क्यों न हो, इस बात का उनके पास क्या जवाब है ? वह जरा हिन्दुस्तान के पिछले इतिहास को देखें कि जात-पात और धर्म के झगड़ों में कई लाख भाइयों को कुर्बानी देनी पड़ी । क्या एन्थनी साहब यह चाहते हैं कि यह देश फिर वैसी मुश्किलात में से गुजरे? हो सकता है कि उनकी बातों से मेरे दिल में इसलिये क्षोभ हुआ और मुझे ख्याल आया कि मैं भी अपने ख्यालात इस बारे में हाउस के सामने रखूं कि मैं पंजाब से आता हूं । हमने देखा कि मद्रास के मन्दिरों में यह कायदा है कि उनको चलाने के लिये और उनका हिसाब-किताब रखने के लिये एक आई० ए० एस० आफिसर है ।

अभी कल परसों जिक्र हुआ कि श्री अशोक मेहता ने कहा कि उनको मास्टर तारासिंह यह वायदा देने के लिये तैयार हैं कि वह अकाली पार्टी को तोड़ देंगे । मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बात

एक माननीय सदस्य इस का इनकम टैक्स से क्या ताल्लुक है ?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : यह रिलिजस एंड चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट्स के तहत आता है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir,....

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I am dealing with religious and charitable trusts, I know the Income-tax law. It applies to Punjab. Why do you worry?

Mr. Chairman: He is rising on a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is very simple. We are discussing the Income-tax Bill. Religious trusts also come in. But, he is discussing Punjab politics.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: No; I am not discussing Punjab politics. Punjab is a part of India. Punjabis pay income-tax ... (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Master Tara Singh is also a citizen of the country. Why should he be attacked? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order in this. The hon. Member may continue.

16.33 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : शायद मेरे दोस्त यह समझते हैं कि पंजाब के जो वासी हैं, उनके ऊपर इनकम टैक्स का कानून लागू नहीं होता । अगर उनका यह कहना है, तो शायद मुझे कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता न हो, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि इनकम टैक्स का कानून एक एक पंजाबी के ऊपर लागू है, चाहे वह हिन्दू है या सिख है या किसी दूसरे मजहब का मानने वाला है ।

16.33½ hrs.

MOTION *RE*: THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We will now resume discussion of the hon. Prime Minister's motion regarding the Third Five Year Plan.

I shall now put the amendment of Shri Ranga to the vote of the House. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Third Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961, disapproves of it because—

(a) it is unrealistic and improvident;

(b) the threat of additional taxation, the continued resort to deficit finance and the uncovered gap between resources and outlay will lead to higher prices and the aggravation of the prevailing inflation and a continuing erosion of the already low real income of the mass of the people resulting in a disincentive to save and invest and a high-cost economy which will make it impossible for Indian exports to compete in the world's markets;

(c) while the desirablity of encouraging equity capital coming from abroad at its own risk is neglected, there is too much dependence on foreign loans leading to the country's future being mortgaged;

(d) the undue emphasis on heavy industry resulting from a dangerous obsession with achieving autarchy within ten years and the comparative neglect of agriculture and consumers' goods industries will inflict privation and misery on the mass of the people and diminish the possibilities of providing maximum employment;

(e) the doctrinaire bias in favour of the State sector of the economy and the drawing away to it of the people's savings tilts the scales against the development of the people's competitive enterprise and the economy of self-employed people in favour of a plethora of controls and quotas and curbs and of State monopolies and private monepolies distributed among those favoured, thus placing the national economy in a straight jacket and retarding the growth of the national product and income;

(f) the insistence on fostering collective farming under the name of joint co-operative

farming to the neglect of family farming will retard agricultural production and, if persisted, in result food shortage and famine conditions and reduce the peasants to servitude;

(g) no adequate effort is disclosed in the Plan to dispel existing regional disparities and to foster the progress of underdeveloped areas;

(h) the provision of huge sums of public money for distribution by the Union to the States and by the States to local organisations will, in the absence of a non-partisan approach and suitable checks, lead to political influence being brought to bear on the administrative apparatus with consequent waste and corruption; and

(i) the Plan is against the interests of the Indian people since it would reduce the living standards of the present generation, concentrate political and economic power in a few hands resulting in the proliferation of bureaucracy, over-centralisation, the attenuation of States' rights, the truncating of the workers' right to organise for collective bargaining and to go on strike, and the ultimate erosion of parliamentary democracy and the fundamental rights of the citizen embodied in our Constitution."

Mr. Speaker: Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members in favour will rise on their seats. I will note down their names.

Shri Ranga: Do you want Members to rise in their places?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. I will note down their names.

Shri Ranga: We have no objection if you think it is proper.

Some Hon. Members: There are only two.

Shri M. R. Masani: I think, Sir, a Division has been demanded.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Lachman Singh (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands): My vote has not been recorded. I want to vote for 'Noes'. But I have pressed the button 'Abstention'

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I want to vote for 'Noes'. My vote has not been recorded.

Shri Raman (Narasapur): I want to vote for 'Noes'. My vote also has not been recorded.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): I want to vote for 'Noes'. My vote has not been recorded.

Division No. 4] AYES **[16.39 hrs**

Chandramani Kalo, Shri
Deb, Shri P.G.
Masani, Shri M.R.
Matin, Qazi
Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Ram Garib, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Soren, Shri Debi
Sugandhi, Shri
Thakore, Shri M.B.

NOES

Abdu Latif, Shri
Achar, Shri
Achint Ram, Lala
Alva, Shri Joachim
Amjad Ali, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Balakrishnan, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit M.B.
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri
Brahm Prakash, Ch.
Brajeswar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anle K.
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Daljit Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Dasappa, Shri
Datar, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Sundreanath
Ghodasar, Shri Fatehsinh
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Goray, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Hathi, Shri
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jinachandran, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Joshi, shri A. C.
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Kanungo, shri
Kar, Shri Prahhat
Karmarkar, Shri
Kasliwal, Shri
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Lachman Singh, Shri
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N.B.
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Melkote, Dr.
Menon, Dr. K. B.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Mishra, Shri S.N.
Misra, shri B.D. B.D
Misra, Shri R. D.
Mohammad Akbar, Shaikh
Morarka, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Murty, Shri N.S.
Nanda, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, shri Jawahar lal
Neeru Shrimati uma,
Pudam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintmani
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri Nana
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raju, Shri D.S.
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ramam, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.
Ramaswamy, Shri K.S.
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Reddy, Shri K.C.
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Reddy, Shri Ramakshrina
Rup Narain, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Pandit K.C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri Swami Ramananda
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri L. Achaw
Singh, Shri M.N.
Singh, Shri Ramesh Prosad
Sinha, Shri B. P.
Sinha, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subramanyam, Shri T
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swaran Singh, Sardar
Tangamani, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Umarao Singh, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Varma, Shri B.B.
Wadiwa, Shri
Wilson, Shri J.N.
Wodeyar, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 10; Noes: 132

The 'Noes' have it, the amendment is lost.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall put Shri Indrajit Gupta's amendment to vote. I understand that both his amendments, namely amendments Nos. 3 and 4 have been combined. I shall now put the combined amendment to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: My amendment may also be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Shri Naushir Bharucha's amendment, namely amendment No. 5 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the substitute motion contained in Shri Narasimhan's amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Third Five Year Plan, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1961, places on record its general approval and acceptance of the objectives, priorities and programmes embodied in the Plan and calls upon the States, Union Territories and the people of India to adopt it as the Nation's Plan and to carry it out with determination and achieve its targets." (1)

The motion was adopted.

16.43 hrs.

TELEGRAM FROM SHRI KARANJIA

Mr. Speaker: I want to make an announcement. As I informed the House on the 21st August, 1961, I sent one copy of the summons to Shri R. K. Karanjia by registered post on the 21st August and also three copies of the summons to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Bombay, for service on Shri Karanjia. Copies of the summons were also communicated to Shri Karanjia directly and through the Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra, telegraphically.

Yesterday, I received the following telegram from Shri Karanjia.

"RECEIVED SUMMONS REQUEST FORTNIGHTS EXTENSION FOR REASONS STATED IN LETTER ALREADY SENT RESPECTS KARANJIA BLITZ".

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Respects what?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He knows that after a fortnight, there will be no session.

Mr. Speaker: I have also received telegraphic confirmation from the Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay that summons was duly served on Shri R. K. Karanjia.

The letter referred to by Shri Karanjia in his telegram has not yet been received. As and when it is received, we shall see.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): What happens next?

Mr. Speaker: Off hand, I am not able to say. Let me wait for the letter. Let us see, and then I shall place the proper motion before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Would the House like to resume discussion on the Income-tax Bill now, or shall we start with the discussion on scarcity of raw jute to be raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): It is not necessary to proceed with the Income-tax Bill. We may take up the other discussion now.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

16.45½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Sixty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: We went into a number of items, Bills for the next week etc., and the report contains the allocation of time for these things.

16.46 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE*: SCARCITY OF RAW JUTE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the discussion on the statement laid by the Minister of Commerce on the Table of the House on the 16th August, 1961, regarding the block closure observed by the Indian Jute Mills Association owing to scarcity of raw jute.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta-South West): In initiating this discussion on the statement laid by the hon. Minister of Commerce in this House on the 16th August, in response to a calling-attention-notice, regarding the block closure observed by the Indian Jute Mills Association owing to scarcity of raw jute, I would like, at the outset, to bring to the notice of the House that this discussion is being raised at a time which seems to be extremely critical for the whole jute industry and the jute trade.

From the newspaper reports that we have seen this morning, we find that there have been a series of conferences and discussions held in Calcutta during the last two or three days, between the Chief Minister of the State and representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association and also of certain trade union organisations, on matters arising out of this problem. We also read in the papers that tomorrow, the 25th August, there is going to be some sort of conference or meeting in Delhi between the representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association and the Central Government to discuss probably the question of the fixation of a floor price or minimum price for raw jute. I do not know whether that is correct or not, but certainly the Minister will confirm it, and I hope that he will also take the House into confidence as to what line Government propose to follow in this regard.

There is also an item of news in this morning's newspapers, which I hope is also true, which says that the Indian Jute Mills Association has issued a circular to its member-mills advising them to withdraw the restrictions on production which they had imposed at the beginning of this month, which means the restrictions which have been imposed in the form of allowing individual mills of the Indian Jute Mills Association either to curtail the working hours or to seal looms or even to close down, if necessary, according to the amount of raw jute which they had in their mill-stocks.

It now appears that as a result of these confabulations in Calcutta, and as a result of the agitation which has been carried on persistently on behalf of the workers and the jute growers, some results are following, and it is certainly a welcome sign. I hope that all the interests concerned, namely the Central Government, the State Government, the employers as well as the workers and the jute cultivators' interests will all consider this question in a rational and reasonable manner, so that the long-term interests of this great national industry of ours can be properly safeguarded and protected.

Now this statement which related to the question of block closures was primarily meant, in the first instance, to raise the issue of the effects of this on labour. But it was dealt with by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and therefore the statement laid on the Table on the 16th has dealt,

in the main, with other questions of production and consumption of raw jute etc. But I have first to point out what I consider to be certain serious inaccuracies in this statement which is the prime reason for my wanting to raise this discussion.

Here it says on page 2, that the proposal of the IJMA to either be allowed to bring about another block closure of mills—that is to say, the third closure in the month of August—or alternatively to be allowed to seal an additional 18 per cent of their looms—there being 12½ per cent sealed already—was discussed by the representatives of the IJMA with the West Bengal Government and the latter did not agree to the proposal. I submit that this statement by not so much stating something wrong as by making an omission puts the West Bengal Government itself in a rather awkward position, because the fact of the matter is that this disapproval of the IJMA's proposal was also shared in by the Central Government—I do not know by which Ministry; that is not my job to know. They will tell us.

It is quite evident from the public statements made by the State Labour Minister, Shri Abdus Sattar as well as by Dr. B. C. Roy—who made his statement yesterday quite alrealy and categorically—that 'Neither the Government of India nor the West Bengal Government agreed to such a step being taken inasmuch as they were not quite satisfied that the jute situation was such as to warrant closure of the mills'.

It may be due to oversight or something, but this statement by implying that the responsibility for disapproving of this proposal belonged only to the West Bengal Government has done an injustice, because the fact of the matter, as stated quite clearly by the State Ministers, is that the Central Government also expressed their disapproval of this move of the IJMA. Therefore, the matter takes on much more importance.

What happened after that? Despite this disapproval, both from Delhi and Calcutta, the IJMA gave permission to its member mills to take any such action as they pleased on the basis of their own calculations of their raw jute supply. Here the statement says, 'It is reported that a few mills have stopped working intermittently for two or three days at a time for want of raw jute, but no mill has so far been closed for longer periods of more than one week'. This again, I submit, is perhaps due to inadequate information with the Commerce Ministry. Actually, three Ministries should be present here to deal adequately with the different aspects of this problem; the Labour Ministry is involved, the Agriculture Ministry is concerned and of course, the Commerce Ministry is also there. There are aspects with which perhaps Shri Kanungo may not be able to deal as adequately as I would like him to.

The statement made is an incorrect one. The fact is that after the IJMA gave freedom of action to its memebr mills, the position which has developed—as far as I know—upto yesterday was that three mills have closed down completely, on the plea of not having any raw jute in their stocks. They are the Gourepore Jute Mills, the Nafarchandra Jute Mills and the Prabartak Jute Mills. Many of the mills have closed down at least one shift out of three. Many of the mills have reduced their working hours,—which were already reduced, from 48 to 45 and from 45 to 42½,— further to 35 per week, at least 10,000 looms have been sealed by a large number of mills, which means that about 25,000 to 30,000 workers have been affected, that is to say, rendered unemployed.

Just as a matter of illustration, I would say that one of the big groups of mills, the Jardine Henderson Group, which has got half a dozen mills under its control, has decided to seal an additional 18 per cent of their looms—which was the original proposal of the IJMA. As a result of

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this, there has been considerable unemployment. A considerable number of people have been laid off or rendered unemployed. In three mills at this very moment, namely, the Fort William Jute Mill, the Howrah Jute Mill and the Kamarhatti Jute Mill—in front of the gates of those mills—some of the workers have had to resort to hunger strikes.

So what I am saying is that in this statement, which I have quoted earlier, there is an attempt to minimise the impact of these developments on labour. I say that a very serious problem has been created and it should not be minimised. I hope that this morning's news, that under pressure the IJMA has at last agreed to withdraw these restrictions imposed in August is correct. But of course, there is no guarantee for the future as to what they might do again. As far as the policy of block closures which they pursued in June and July last is concerned, the point I wish to make is that the manner in which the Government have acceded at every step to the demand of the IJMA was totally unjustified and the manner in which it has been carried out has really inflicted a grave injustice on the workers as well as on the future of the growers.

I have no time to go into the history of these block closures, which were brought about by IJMA with a three-fold purpose. One purpose was to boost up the prices of their manufactured jute goods which also had begun to fall. These couple of months is the traditionally slack season, when our foreign customers do not place their orders; they hold off from the market. Therefore, the prices of manufactured jute goods had begun to slump.

The hon. Minister knows, as well as everybody does, that the market in jute goods and raw jute is one of the most highly speculative markets. By holding off from purchase they wanted in their traditional capitalist method to effect a fall in prices; the IJMA by restricting production was interested for its own purpose in bringing about this block closure of the mills.

Their second motive was to influence the prices of the coming raw jute crop. Everybody knows this. This matter will be debated tomorrow also. But I am afraid a new set of Ministers will be sitting there. I am told the Minister of Food and Agriculture will deal with this matter tomorrow. So we will have to repeat all this tomorrow. Anyone who knows anything about jute, knows that the jute crop this year has been very good; some people say that a bumper crop has begun to come to the market Instead of expressing in my words, it would be better for me to quote a paragraph from Dr. B. C. Roy's statement of yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Why don't they organise a cooperative society for spinning?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is not a question of spinning.

Mr. Speaker: It is a question of cooperation by means of which the jute growers can sell their raw jute direct to the Government or to the mills, instead of having to pass through middlemen.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: But if the mills are closed?

Mr. Speaker: All the mills are not closed. In South India they have formed cooperative spinning mills. What is the use of going on asking those people who have refused? The other alternative is what I said.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): We can nationalise the mills.

Mr. Speaker: Why don't you ask these people to organise themselves into a cooperative society?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There are other problems pertaining to this industry to which I shall refer later on.

Dr. B. C. Roy says:

> "At the present moment, the jute-growers are entirely at the mercy of the buyers, consisting of the Jute millowners and other intermediaries, not only intermediaries. These two groups of people, who happen to be dealers in jute fibres, can make the jute growers absolutely helpless and the latter have no other alternative but to depend on chance. That should not be the case. If jute production is to be made permanent and reliable feature of the State, and if such production is to be promoted, it is essential that the jute-growers must be assured of a floor price."

It stands to commonsense that at this time the jute grower, the jute cultivator, has no holding power; he is forced to part with his raw jute the moment it is ready. This is the psychological moment; this is not the first time as this has happened so many times in the past with the jute mills association. It is so powerfully organised and has its network of agencies and middlemen throughout the jute growing area. At this moment they are attempting by various means to exert pressure upon the jute cultivators to part with the jute at the lowest possible prices they could get. This is the position which they have been trying all this time. It may be argued that the fixation of the minimum price of raw jute should be done before the sowing season. That is true: that is a valid argument. But the fact remains that this has not been done, for whatever reasons it may be.

17 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: As in the case of tea where it is all planned in agreement with the Tea Board—so many acres and so on—is there any such plan in regard to jute to be grown in accordance with the demand?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: No, Sir. That is the whole trouble and that is why we are arguing this point so vehemently.

Mr. Speaker: There must be some planning so that there is no wastage of jute. There must be a marketing society so that it may be sold. If nobody takes it, they should have a spinning and weaving mill on their own, gradually. That is the next best to nationalisation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: So, that was the second motive to force the price down. Thirdly, there is another point. After many years a jute wage board has been appointed last year by the Government of India to go into the question of jute mill workers' wages. So, there is an attempt by the IJMA to influence the wage board's decision because by creating an artificial atmosphere of crisis it wants to show that the industry cannot work normally because the raw jute supplies are not available, etc. and so they are forced to work on restricted time and so on. They are thus attempting to influence the wage board into denying the workers their legitimate claims. The question may be asked whether there is really any shortage of raw jute. If one takes the absolute figures of the total raw jute crop, there is no doubt that last year the raw jute crop as a whole was somewhat smaller than the average annual output. But, the point is this. What steps were taken in time? Here is the IJMA which boasts, correctly, of being the best organised and perhaps the most powerful section of the private industry in our country, an industry that has earned for us Rs. 130.150 crores every year as foreign exchange, the bulk of it from the dollar area and is the only industry of this country of this magnitude which is completely left unregulated by the Government and is permitted

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to have complete and undisputed control over everything from the fixation of the raw jute price, the way of regulating its own production, controlling exports, its working hours, its labour conditions on a uniform basis. At no stage is Government either in a position or willing to intervene and to impose any firm control or regulate it in the larger public interest. This is what has been going on. On the one hand, we find a big hullabaloo raised by the jute mill-owners about the shortage of raw jute. On the other hand, it is on open secret that within the Indian Jute Mills Association, a large number of mills were opposed to this block closure for the simple reason that they had ample stocks of raw jute. The whole trouble is that some mills had enough and some mills had less . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I will require some more time, Sir. Besides, a number of hon. Members whose names are here are not present. Some of them are not here.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him five more minutes; he has taken already fifteen minutes.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The fact of the matter is that a number of mills as has been proved now during the month of August, were not able to carry on as they had not enough jute stocks, and a number of mills which have indulged in dubious practices—speculation, hoarding and purchase and resale of raw jute—may be in a position where their stocks had dwindled. But the Jute Mills' Association, because of its organised hold on a number of mills, compelled all of them, in the interests of less efficient and less honest mills, to go in for block closure. I want to know from the Government which gave licence for 100,000 bales of jute cuttings from Pakistan to be imported as an emergency measure. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much of that was availed of by the jute mills and how much have they have actually purchased. I want to know that when the price of long jute in Pakistan is fairly reasonable at the present moment, why did they not come out, as an emergency measure, saying that long jute imports also will be permitted for two months on open general licence?

Now, we find that responsible quarters including Ministers of State Governments are repeatedly saying that although jute has come to the market, strangely enough, the mills do not show any interest in buying it. They are not buying it. This is the position; the prices are going down and the prices have fallen. The prices have fallen over the last three months from Rs. 62 per maund to Rs. 31 or Rs. 32 per maund which is the latest quotation in the Calcutta market yesterday. If there is scarcity of a commodity, do the prices fall or go up? I think it is a matter of the common law of supply and demand. But here we find a curious thing. There is jute scarcity but the prices are going down from Rs. 62 to Rs. 30 a maund!

Mr. Speaker: Is it said that the mills are closed for want of sufficient raw material?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That is the only argument. I would say that even the block closures could have been avoided if the IJMA, with its central control, had been asked by the Government to share out the stock to mills which had not ample stock, to share out the loss and then adjust the accounts later on. But nothing of the kind was done. No constructive suggestions came forward. Every time they rushed to Delhi, mostly by-passing the State Governments also and they went back to Calcutta and said: "Delhi has given permission." We know all that. The West Bengal Government had many a time pointed out that without consulting them, they go straight to Delhi and

after getting the thing done they go back. So, the West Bengal Government has no option but to rubberstamp that decision.

Mr. Speaker: The merchants have evidently copied hon. Members here!

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They are very clever people.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): They get the things done where we fail.

Mr. Speaker: Just as some hon. Members by-pass the State Governments, the merchants also are doing it!

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): When they come to the Centre we may have to counter it!

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I also wish to draw attention to the statement made by the Jute Dealers' Association of Calcutta, who are also important people in the trade, right from the first day, they said that the blockclosure is a manoeuvre and that though there is an absolute shortage, it is not such as to warrant such a drastic action. Since last June, over one year now, they have been carrying out these restrictive practices. First there was a ceiling of looms; and then there was reduction of hours of work, and then this block closure; these were always on the plea that there was scarcity of raw jute.

Therefore, my submissions are, firstly, on this question of further restriction of production, the Government must make it clear to the IJMA that no further artificial restriction of this type will be permitted. In fact, the IJMA in a statement was forced to admit a thing which even five days ago they were denying, namely, enough raw jute is now coming in the market. I am also glad that Dr. B. C. Roy has been able to persuade them at least to come out with that admission. So, no more restrictive practices should be permitted. For one thing, you must consider the 200,000 workers who are involved in this industry. They have been subjected to a continuous wage cut over the last year. I was a member of the Wage Board. I know how frustrated they are. This Wage Board, consisting of Government representatives and the trade union representatives unanimously recommended a small minimum increase—as an interim measure—or a relief of Rs. 3.42. Even that relief has proved to be no relief because what they got from that has been more than taken away by the fact that their hours of work have been reduced to such an extent that their wages have been cut. Not only that. Not only have the workers' interests have suffered, but the long-term interests of the industry and the export markets are being seriously injured. That is my point, because this is the way restrictive practices are imposed. The prices of hessian and sanking are put up. That is why our foreign customers tend to use substitute materials. They are not interested in an industry which is continuously manoeuvring the prices against them, because of these artificial methods, apparently approved by the Government. It is an extraordinary thing.

I can understand the claim that the prices should not be too high for foreign markets. But that is not the malady. The malady is not the question of highness of prices. The malady is that there is no stability. One day the price is down, the next day it is manoeuvred up and there is speculation in the Phatka bazar of Calcutta, famous in jute circles. How do you expect foreign customers to go on dealing with us? That is why they are turning to other countries or to substitute materials. If these things are allowed to continue in a few years' time, the result will be, a few enterprising mill-owners who want to make as much profit as possible within a few years may be able to do it, but in another 10 years, this great national asset will be ruined. The golden fibre of Bengal is slowly being frittered away and wasted. That aspect should

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be seriously considered by Government.

Secondly, there is the question of fixation of minimum price for raw jute. I hope the Government will take us into confidence and tell us what they propose to do, since I am told negotiations are going to be held tomorrow. My contention is that the minimum price of raw jute must be fixed at a level which will give the raw jute cultivator a proper economic price, covering his cost of production plus a slight margin, so that he may have some incentive to go in for jute cultivation in the next season also. Otherwise, we find this cycle from year to year. One year the prices are downgraded and the grower is not able to get an adequate price. Next year, the production becomes smaller and the prices are pushed up in the speculative market. The third year again the opposite cycle takes place. This is not good for the jute industry at all.

Therefore, prices must be fixed and those prices should be statutorily enforced. Or, if Government is not willing to take such a step at this stage, let them do two things at least. Let them announce publicly that if the prices of raw jute fall below that minimum, Government itself will enter into the market and purchase the raw jute directly from the growers. Let them say so and give some confidence to the cultivators. The Minister knows the system at present very well. Even before the raw jute is ready, it is already mortgaged to moneylenders and middlemen. So, I would suggest, let the cost of production be properly assessed. Speaking about Bengal—I do not know about other jute-producing areas—the cost of production is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per maund. Let a proper assessment and a survey be carried out. Let prices be fixed at an economic level, which will give the grower a return on his cost of production and also some incentive for growing jute in the fields next season.

My third suggestion, which is very necessary and I think the Government should consider it, is the question of bigger intervention by the State in the export trade of jute goods. At present it is limited practically to trade with the socialist countries. That is more or less on a Government to Government basis and it is good. The STC is acting there and our exports to these socialist countries have gone up substantially in the last two years, although they still represent a very small percentage of the total.

But as far as the so-called traditional markets are concerned, to which we are tied, just as we are tied to the Commonwealth markets for all our exports—I do not know what is going to happen to it because of the ECM—the whole of this jute export trade is virtually tied to two or three markets—North America, South America and Australia. The trade is left entirely to the private sector. Only the IJMA are financed and subsidised by Government to do their own research, send out delegations and so on. But the point is, it is high time this foreign exchange earner was properly regulated to serve the interests of the country and the country's economy. For that purpose, this valuable trade cannot be left entirely in the hands of the private sector.

With reference to the traditional market, therefore, my suggestion is that at the two ends, at the raw material end and at the finished goods end—export trade—at least as an interim measure the Government should enter into the field and nationalise or take over or do it themselves directly. They should purchase all raw jute and the export trade should be channelised properly through the S.T.C. In this way the industry should be put on a more stable basis. I would have suggested that the whole of this export trade should be nationalised immediately. I find Shri Kanungo is already shaking his head. I know they will consider that to be too drastic a step. But, any way, as Mr. Sattar, our State Labour Minister has said in his state-

ment, IJMA is a very very powerful force. This is what he said:

> "IJMA, he added, was a powerful and well-organised body which could create pressure, even a crisis."

We know that very well. Our people who have been dealing with the jute workers' movement for the last 20 years know how Government faces up to that pressure of IJMA. It rather hesitates to face up to it. Now there are some signs. Some say that we are expressing and saying things because elections are coming. I am very glad that the elections have an effect on both sides. It is good. I welcome it. After all, Dr. Roy will also have to go to the voters. We have also to go. Let us both compete, the government and we, to see how we can get the votes. Let us put it in a very straight way to the jute cultivators and jute workers. Let us use the interim period before elections to stand up to IJMA which had bullied and brow-beaten us for so many years. Together let us stand up to them. What are you afraid of? Let us say that this kind of monopoly, racketerring which is being allowed in this industry will not be allowed any more in the interest of the lakhs of workers and other people who are connected with the industry. The whole economy of my State practically depends on this industry. Let us say that this will not be proper and the State is going to take adequate measures to control and regulate it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, ...

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagaha): Jute is not grown in Kanpur.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are some mills in Kanpur. There has been a block closure

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Jute is of national importance.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee sent in his name earlier. There are some hon. Members who are interested and who continue taking interest in certain subjects. Every hon. Member is entitled to take part in any discussion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He did not care to move his Calling Attention Notice. He had forgotten about jute at that time when I moved it.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Till what time is the debate likely to continue?

Mr. Speaker: May I know who are all the hon. Members who want to participate?

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I find there are seven hon. Members. How much time will the hon. Minister take?

Shri Kanungo: I will try to be as brief as possible and take only 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: That means about 1⅓ hours. We started it at 4·45. We have spent half an hour. It is 5·15 now. If we take 1⅓ hours more, we will conclude it by 6·45. I leave it to the House. It is an important matter. Or, we can go up to 6·00 and have one hour tomorrow.

Some hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We will sit up to 6·00 today and have one hour tomorrow. I have got the names of hon. Members who stood up now. Only they will be called. Each hon. Member can have ten minutes only.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Ten minutes from now.

I have very carefully gone through the statement made by the hon. Minister and I find from the statement that the proposal to observe the block closure has been put before the Government of India and the Government

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

of West Bengal earlier and it was with the approval of both the Governments that the Association decided on this step. The decision was taken to tide over the period of difficulty caused by the acute shortage of raw jute in the use of raw jute and the adjustment of the consumption of raw jute with available supplies, pending the arrival of the new jute crop, when the position was subject to review. So, my submission is this.

Mr. Speaker: As Shri Sen wants to go early to catch a train, I will allow him to speak after Shri Banerjee. Then I will call Shri Prabhat Kar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: With the two mills in Kanpur and another in Saijanwa, there are three jute mills in Uttar Pradesh. One of the mills in Kanpur, the Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills, is a member of the IJMA, whereas the J. K. Jute mill is not a member of the IJMA. But it is most unfortunate that both the mills closed as a result of the block closure, though after investigation it was found that one particular mill, the J. K. Jute Mill had enough material to pull on, and with great difficulty, with the help of the State Government and the labour machinery, we were able to persuade the J. K. Jute Mill to restart the mill. The IJMA, with the help of, or after consultation with, the Central Government and the West Bengal Government, decided to have this block closure. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh was also consulted in this, because there were three mills in Uttar Pradesh, and my information is that the UP Government was never consulted before taking this decision, and it was only the IJMA, the State Government of West Bengal and the Central Government which decided among themselves, without consulting the other State Governments.

17.22 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

Another difficult situation has arisen. The total number of workers affected by the block closure is estimated at 1,85,000, inclusive of 72,000 badli workers not entitled to lay off compensation. This matter was never considered. When I wrote about this to Shri K. C. Reddy, I had a letter from him that this is most unfortunate but, after all, this had to be done, for what could be done if there was no raw material available. He also assured that Government would see that the mill-owners pay their lay-off allowance. But here are 72,000 workers, out of a total of 1,85,000 who are not entitled to such lay-off compensation. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether they have also considered that this block closure had affected badli workers, who are known as substitutes, so adversely and, if so, what steps are being taken to see that they are also paid.

Then I want to put another question to the hon. Minister. When the IJMA decided to have this block closure on the ground that they were not having raw jute or the required raw jute to run these jute mills, what steps did the Government of India take? Did they institute any enquiry to ascertain whether this so-called crisis was genuine or not? Because, my information with regard to the mills functioning in UP is that there was no question of shortage. When the interim award of the Jute Wage Board was given, it was only these three mills, not the mills in West Bengal, that did not implement that award. It is very unfortunate that the meagre amount that is recommended as interim relief by the Wage Board of Rs. 2·75 and 3·42 was not implemented by any of the jute mills in Kanpur or in Saijanwa. On the other hand, they are ready to follow any instructions from the IJMA about block closure. But when the IJMA asks them to implement the Wage award, they refuse. They went in with a writ to the Allahabad High Court. Still the case is pending in the Allahabad High Court.

My submission is that the Government should have enquired into the whole affair, whether this crisis was

a genuine crisis or it was only an annual feature or it was meant actually to deprive the workers or influence the Wage board's decision. We are sure the Wage Board is going to decide on some increase for the workers.

The position is this. The current forecast in the case of jute crop for 1961-62 seems to be favourable. But the actual extent of crop could be estimated only when the new jute crop starts coming at the end of this month. It was reported that the arrival of the new jute crop was delayed for want of rain which was very much necessary for baling operations. Since the rural areas of West Bengal have had adequate rains during the last week, there are favourable chances of the new jute crop coming into the market shortly. This should ease the situation to a considerable extent.

I have very carefully read the statement. I would have welcomed the statement had it come from the I.J.M.A. But, I personally feel that this is a carbon copy of a statement issued by the I.J.M.A. Is the I.J.M.A. so powerful that they could influence the West Bengal Government and possibly hoodwink the Central Government and get some statement as they wanted to issue, to suit their own needs and their own requirements? I am constrained to believe that the I.J.M.A. is really powerful.

About the meeting which is going on or which is going to be held to morrow about the fixation of prices, I believe, some floor price should be fixed. Shri S. K. Patil, our Food Minister, in Calcutta issued a statement and said that the Government have decided to fix a minimum price for raw jute. I do not know whether the Central Government will be able to fix up a floor price or not, but the I.J.M.A. with its influence has definitely floored both the West Bengal Government and the Central Government. I would request that all these matters should be taken into consideration. Especially, when a particular mill is not a member of the I.J.M.A., is that mill entitled to close down on the basis of the decision of the I.J.M.A.? This is a matter to be investigated upon. Both the mills are functioning in Kanpur. The question of badli workers or the future closure of the mills depend upon the Central Government. Immediately they decided to close, immediately they posted a notice on the notice board regarding closure, intimated it to the Central Government or rather the Minister and I requested them to take immediate action. I am sure that this crisis which the I.J.M.A. is going to create is to work as a pressure on the Government for fixation of prices and moreover, whatever they have accumulated, they want to increase the price of the finished goods.

With these words, I fully support the contention of my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta and request the hon. Minister to let us know what the present position is and how they are going to tide over this crisis which, to my mind, is not so serious as it pretends to be, and whether in future, they will take adequate steps to see that a decision taken by the I.J.M.A. in their meeting is not forced upon the State Government or the Central Government. The Central Government must take into confidence the State Government of Uttar Pradesh also where there are mills. It is not that the State Government of West Bengal and the Central Government take a decision just to please the I.J.M.A. and it is forced on the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, which the State Government or the trade unions are not going to tolerate in future.

श्री ब० गौ० सेन (पूर्निया) : सभापति महोदय, जहां तक जूट की समस्या का सम्बन्ध है, हम लोग बचपन से ही देखते आ रहे हैं कि इसकी खरीद और बिक्री उन लोगों के हाथों में है, जो कि आई० जे० एम० ए० के नाम से चलते हैं। आज जूट के खेतिहर किस तरीके से और किस कम इन लोगों के

[श्री फ० गो० सेन]

द्वारा ठगे जाते हैं, यह एक बड़ी डबल कहानी है । कुछ दिन पहले हम लोगों ने यह भी देखा कि इन लोगों में आपस की फूट हुई और जूट को कारनर किया गया, जिसकी वजह से जूट का भाव बढ़ गया । जूट का भाव बढ़ने की कोई और वजह नहीं है ।

पटुवा एक कैश क्राप है और हमारे किसान भाइयों का बिना रुपये के काम नहीं चलता है । हम तो यह देखते हैं कि पटुवा बोने के टाइम पर ही वे रुपया ले लेते हैं, जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि उनको मनमाने ढंग से पटुवा बेचना पड़ता है । यह देख कर बहुत दुख होता है । जहां तक लेबर का सवाल है, जूट मिल में लेबर को ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है । मैं समझता हूं कि उस अनुपात से किसानों को पैसा नहीं मिलता है और उसको देखने वाला कोई नहीं होता है । जब जूट मंडी में पहुंचता है, तो उसकी देख-भाल करने वाले ढेरों हो जाते हैं ।

अगर किसान पटुवा लेकर मंडी में पहुंच गया और उसको कह दिया गया कि हम नहीं लेंगे, तो फिर वह पटुवा लेकर खड़ा रहता है । यह दुर्दशा है उन किसानों की, जो पटुआ ले जाते हैं । जब सारे बाजार में पटुवा गाड़ियों में लदा हुआ होता है, तो वे लोग देरी करते हैं, कहते हैं कि लें या न लें, तार आया है, यह कारण है, वह कारण है । सब गाड़ियां घूम रही हैं और सब किसान खुशामद करते हैं कि हमारा पटुवा ले लीजिये, हमारा पटुवा ले लीजिये । बेचारा किसान बीस मील दूर से पटुवा लाद कर मंडी में लाया है । वह फिर उसको बीस मील दूर घर को कैसे ले जाये ? उसको कहा जाता है, "तुम्हारा पटुवा इस भाव पर तो नहीं ले सकते हैं, पच्चीस रुपये है, अगर बीस रुपये में दे दो, तो ले लें ।" यह हालत है वहां की और कोई देखने वाला नहीं है ।

अभी स्पीकर महोदय ने को-आपरेटिव्ज के बारे में कहा । हमारे यहां को-आपरेटिव्ज जारी हैं । मैंने खुद पटुवा उस में रखा है, लेकिन को-आपरेटिव जारी होने के बाद से मिडलमैन ने दो रुपया भाव बढ़ा दिया, ताकि को-आपरेटिव को अनसक्सेसफुल बना दिया जाये और वह ठीक तरह से फंक्शन न कर सके । जहां तक उनसे हो सकता था, उन्होंने को-आपरेटिव को पटवा ले जाने से रोका । अगर इसके बावजूद भी को-आपरेटिव ने पटवा खरीदा, तो उससे जूट मिल्ज एसोसियेशन पटवा नहीं लेती । वह अपने मिडलमैन के जरिये लेती है, क्योंकि वे उसके अपने आदमी हैं, ताकि वह मिल का परचेजिंग रेट ज्यादा दिखा सके और कह सके कि हमको पटवा पच्चीस रुपये के भाव पर मिला है । वहां से १७, १८ या २० रुपये तक खरीद हुआ और पांच रुपये मिडलमैन को, जो कि उनका निर्धारित आदमी होता है, मिल गया । इस तरीके से सारे पटवा के कारोबार में लूट-खसोट का ही सवाल है और भगवान की मरजी से अगर उन लोगों की आपस में कुछ फूट हुई, कुछ कारनरिंग हुआ या माल कम हुआ, तो पचास साठ रुपये का भाव उनको मिल जाता है, वर्ना उनको कौन पूछता है—उन को दस बीस रुपये का भाव ही मिलता है । हम लोग यहां पर शिकायत करते रहते हैं कि पटुवा क्यों नहीं खरीदा जाता है, उस का बफर-स्टाक क्यों नहीं रखा जाता है, मिलवालों ने स्टाक क्यों नहीं खरीदा ।

जहां तक शार्टेज का सवाल है, हम लोग मिडलमैन के टच में तो आते हैं, हो सकता है कि जूट मिल्ज एसोसियेशन के टच में न आयें । लेकिन वे लोग तो कहते हैं कि सोलह आने पटवा है । यह बराबर हम सुनते हैं । फिर शार्टेज क्या हो जाता है, क्यों नहीं होता है, यह पता नहीं चलता है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं

कि यह इतनी तादाद का सवाल है, इसलिये इस तरफ़ सरकार को अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये । इससे हमारा देश जितना फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न करता है । हम देखते हैं कि पाकिस्तान अपना मार्केट बनाये चला जा रहा है । इन लोगों ने जो पालिसी अख्तियार की है, उसकी वजह से बाहर वाले कोई आर्डर भी प्लेस नहीं करते हैं, क्योंकि उनको इन लोगों का कोई ठिकाना नहीं मिलता है कि किस समय ये क्या कर देंगे ।

इस अवस्था में यह आवश्यक है कि इस सारी समस्या को ग्रोअर्ज की नज़र से देखा जाये । अगर इस रा मैटीरियल की इस देश को और गवर्नमेंट को जरूरत है, अगर वह इस इंडस्ट्री को जिन्दा रखना चाहती है, तो उसको ग्रोअर्ज के हितों का ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा । उस को इस बात का ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि ग्रोअर्ज को कितनी मशक्कत और तकलीफ़ बर्दाश्त करनी पड़ती है । जब रा जूट मंडी में आ जाती है, तो फटकाबाजी चलती है । फटकाबाजी तो हमेशा चलती है—जब पटवा खेत में होता है, तो भी फटकाबाजी चलती है । ये लोग कहते हैं कि पटुवा तो बिक गया । अभी वह कटा नहीं, रैटिंग नहीं हुआ, तैयार नहीं हुआ, लेकिन कहा जाता है कि पटवा बिका हुआ है । आप समझ सकते हैं कि इस तरह ग्रोअर्ज को कैसे मुनाफ़ा हो सकता है ।

फ्लोर प्राइस को फिक्स करने की बात कही जाती है । उसमें भी दिक्कत है । हम समझते हैं कि अगर ऐसा कर भी दिया गया, तो हमें इसमें शक है कि ग्रोअर्ज को उतना पैसा मिलेगा या नहीं । हम समझते हैं कि जूट के मामले में सरकार को अपने परचेजिंग एजेन्ट रखने चाहिएं, चाहे को-आपरेटिव के जरिये से, चाहे किसी और तरह से । उसको गोदाम बना कर उन में बफ़र स्टाक रखना चाहिए । आज-कल वह कभी बढ़ जाता है, कभी कम हो जाता है । जैसा कि शूगर के बारे में किया गया है, पटुवा का स्टाक हमको रखना चाहिए, ताकि मिल सारा साल चलें । हमने यह भी नहीं देखा कि जिस वक्त काफी पटवा हो, तो मिल का उत्पादन कुछ बढ़ गया हो । सीजन के टाइम में कुछ बढ़ा है ।

हम लोग चाहते हैं कि कल्टीवेटर्ज को काफ़ी पैसा मिलना चाहिए । आज सब सामान के दाम बढ़ गये हैं । अगर उनको पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, तो वह आखिर खेती कैसे करेंगे ? इस कैश क्राप की वजह से उस का सारे का सारा खर्चा, कुल आमदनी इस पर निर्भर करती है । आज सब चीजों, कपड़े लत्ते आदि का दाम बढ़ गया है । जैसा कि श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा है, पटुवा का कास्ट प्राइस बढ़ गया है, क्योंकि लेबर का दाम बढ़ गया है एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर बहुत कम मिलता है । लोग अब मिलों में जाने लगे है । डेवेलपमेंट का काम बढ़ गया है और बहुत से लोग मिल-मजदूर होकर चले गये है । खेती बहुत सफर कर रही है । खेतिहर मजदूर अब ज्यादा पैसा मांगते हैं । इसलिये नेचरली कल्टीवेटर का सेफ़गार्ड, संरक्षण होना चाहिए ।

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am glad my hon. colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta, has raised this discussion because it gives an opportunity to us to place before the House exactly the state of affairs that is continuing in the jute mills in West Bengal.

It is being said that so far as the jute mills are concerned, they are not under the control of the State Government and they have got such a pull with the Central Government that they can decide their own course of action and can go scot-free. It is not only being said; it is being p oved now. We find the statement by the Chief Minister of West Bengal that this is a cash crop which is very vital to the economy of West Bengal and naturally this state of affairs should not be allowed to continue. But so long these things are allowed to move in their own way under the direction

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

of the Central Government and without their really going into the matter. I would say it is because of the ignorance that they possess or at least manifest evidence of ignorance, if at all.

The other day we had a discussion about the fall in prices of jute. The reply of the Government was that the prices were ruling at Rs. 51. During the last seven days, according to figures given in the papers, the prices are going down and they have gone down to Rs. 36. It is strange that Government do not know about this. I do not know whether these facts are being deliberately concealed or they are represented as the IJMA wants them to be represented. This is the state of affairs.

This block closure is alleged to be due to the shortage of raw jute. As we have pointed out while discussing the matter with the State Government, it may be that in some of the mills there is a shortage of raw jute because of their not properly handling the jute or their having resold it. But in the majority of cases, jute stocks are there and it was not necessary to have to resort to block closure. If it was at all necessary, some jute mills might have to be closed, but the other jute mills may have continued. But the IJMA not only with a view to put pressure on the jute growers but also perhaps to boost up their exports, have impressed upon the Government—or, I should say, forced the Government—to agree to their proposal for block closure.

Today it is being admitted that so far as this allegation of shortage of raw jute is concerned, it is completely a myth in the sense that when raw jute is coming in the market, they are not purchasing it. The result is that prices are going down. If really there is shortage, can anybody say that the raw jute coming in the market will not be purchased? When it is really going abegging in the market, how is it not possible for them to purchase it? They had three intentions. One was to boost up the prices of export with a view to earning more profit. The other was to deprive the workers, numbering about two lakhs of their legitimate wages. The third thing was that they wanted to see that the prices of raw jute went down. That was the intention of the block closure of the mills and the Central Government was a party to such a demand of the Jute Mills Association, in regard to a commodity which is most important and vital for earning foreign exchange.

Sir, since 1959, when the price of raw jute was going down, we have been urging on the Government to fix the minimum price of jute. They refused to do so. Today the Chief Minister of West Bengal says that there is a case for it and it should be done. As my hon. colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta said, this is the year of 1961.—February of 1952 is soon coming. In 1959 it was not thought necessary, although all reasonable requests were made. The House may be aware that at that time the price of raw jute went down to Rs. 30 a maund. Next year, less area was under jute crop and because of that prices went up. Prices no doubt went up, but the poor cultivator did not get even the amount which he should have got. From the cultivator it was purchased for Rs. 50; when it passed from the cultivator to the middleman the price went up to Rs. 70. Because of the high prices which prevailed last year, this year the crop is good; the acreage under jute was larger than last year's. Following their usual method, there has been block closure of the mills. Their policy is to curtail production, not pay the full wages to the workers; when the raw jute comes to the market not to purchase it and the jute grower is forced to sell it at a price fixed by the IJMA. This policy results in the penalisation of the cultivators; they will not be paid their due

share, or fair prices; the workers will have to suffer in the form of loss of wages.

In regard to their attempt at boosting up of prices, there are parties stronger than even the IJMA. It may be possible for the IJMA to force the Government to agree to their demands, but it is very difficult to make the importers from abroad to purchase at the prices fixed by IJMA. The Central Government is having a meeting. But who are the persons who are going over there? Is it the representatives of the sections who are affected, representatives of dealers, shippers, workers or cultivators? No, it is only the IJMA and the Central Government. I do not know whether even all the State Government's representatives who are interested in the jute trade and jute crop would be present. It may be a talk between the IJMA representatives and the Central Government.

Now, an important point arises. This is a very important crop so far as the State of West Bengal is concerned. Enough bungling has been allowed by the inaction of the Central Government. The time has come when the matter will have to be dealt with with a stronger hand. That is why I suggest that so far as the buffer stock is concerned, under no circumstances should they be allowed to be dealt with by the IJMA. Government should take charge of the buffer crop and Government should also fix the minimum price. They should go into the market for purchasing the raw jute and at the same time encourage more and more exports. We have, for the past three days been discussing the Third Plan and speaking about encouragement of exports. Here is a commodity which is one of the most important foreign exchange earners. But it is left at the mercy of persons who have got no other intention but to earn profit and increase their profit at the cost of government revenues, at the cost of workers and at the cost of cultivators. This should not be allowed. This matter should be borne in mind because under no circumstances the jute cultivators or the jute workers are going to allow such things because they have raised in a movement and they have gone on hunger strike. Today we find that this is the state of affairs in the IJMA..

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Prabhat Kar: One sentence, Sir and I have finished. Now that the problem has been understood by the Government, I hope that they would deal with it squarely so that there may not be any further occasion for such a thing.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, the question of the price of raw jute came up before this House many times from the time of the Korean boom in 1950-51. Repeatedly, the Members of this House, belonging even to this side of the House made the demand that the minimum price of raw jute should be fixed to safeguard the interest of the grower. The Government's ground for the refusal of that demand was that the jute goods were more or less solely an export commodity and so we had to depend upon the export market. Therefore, we cannot fix any minimum price for raw jute. This is a very lame excuse, that they are giving. The year before last, 1959, there was a crisis in the jute market and the price of raw jute fell down to nearabout Rs. 20 and repeatedly from this side also demands were made that the Government should come forward with some proposal of price support. At the last moment, Government came forward with a scheme for the State Trading Corporation to purchase raw jute. That came almost something like a joke because I think the STC could not purchase more than 4-5 lakh maunds of jute. It could not touch even the fringe of the problem. Last year there was a bad crop and the price of raw jute shot up at an abnormally high rate. Not that the whole benefit of this price was

[Shri A. C. Guha]

received by the growers. I think a major share of it went into the pocket of the intermediaries. Then also we tried that something should be done to control the price.

No industry can hope to flourish with such sudden variation in prices of the raw commodities. In 1959 the price was near about Rs. 20 but in 1960 the price went up to about Rs. 60—three times the price of the previous year. Naturally our customers abroad became shy of purchasing it. But the blame is on the Government, their utter negligence and persistent refusal to understand the problem led to this position that now the foreign customers are thinking of substitutes. Some years ago, the problem was not tackled properly and so some jute mills were set up in some foreign countries, particularly European countries. That hampered our jute industry. Pakistan has also started jute mills and they are also producing jute goods which is another handicap for us. We are no longer in the happy position of being monopoly producers of jute—raw or manufactured goods. So, the Government should be all the more careful because the jute goods give us a foreign exchange of Rs. 125 crores to Rs. 135 crores annually, and if properly nursed, they will bring us much more foreign exchange.

This year a crisis has been created practically by the IJMA by starting a sort of pressure tactics. I am not using these words "pressure tactics" by myself. I am quoting it from the words used by the Minister in the Government of West Bengal who was a Member of this House up to 1957. He has used this word, and it has been quoted by the Mover of this motion also. All along the Government's plea has been that the IJMA is a very powerful and well-organised body. I think that that is all the more reason why the Government should be more careful about dealing with the IJMA. In 1950 or 1951, when there was the Korean boom, I think the Chairman of the IJMA was nominated as the Jute Controller on behalf of the Government of India.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Mr. Walker.

Shri A. C. Guha: So, it is practically from the beginning of our Independence that we have been surrendering the jute policy to the IJMA. I do not wish to make any personal insinuation. But, if the Government have taken care to enquire into the personal earnings of the Chairman and other members of the IJMA in those days, if even the income-tax department has made a proper enquiry into it, then, many revelations would have come to the notice of the Government. Anyhow, this is not the first time that I am making these allegations or complaints. I have been repeatedly making them. Only four days ago I made this complaint, namely, that the Government had practically surrendered their initiative as regards the jute industry to the IJMA. The statement laid on the Table of the House on the 16th of this month is a sorry document. It has been drafted by the Secretariat, by people who have hardly any contact with the problem or with the people affected by the jute industry.

About the labourers, I think my hon. friends on that side have made their remarks. Anyhow, even at the time of the block closure, the labourers were getting some lay-off compensation or something like that. But as regards the jute growers, they are practically ruined financially by these tactics resorted to by the IJMA every year at the beginning of the jute season. The price of raw jute has gone down not to Rs. 32 or Rs. 35 per maund—it may be the price at the mill gate—but really to Rs. 25, Rs. 26 or Rs. 27 in the rural market. That is the real price now in the rural market. There is always a big gap between the rural market and the mill price—the gap being filled up by the

intermediaries profit. Even today, I have received a letter that the price of raw jute in the rural market is about Rs. 25 per maund. The cost of production cannot in any case be less than Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 under the present circumstances. Even the Chief Minister of West Bengal has made a suggestion that the minimum price of raw jute should be fixed. I think the Central Government will now take up the matter seriously and try to do something. But immediately some steps should be taken to check the fall in prices of raw jute. The jute growers have not sufficient holding power. They cannot hold the jute in their houses. They must sell it. But if this annual tactics of the Indian Jute Mills' Association is allowed to go on now, then the price will still fall down even though they have now declared that they will start working all the mills. They have got sufficient stock with them. They can be slow in making their purchases. So, something should be done immediately to give a price support or to push up the price of raw jute in the rural markets I do not mean the raw jute price prevailing at the mill gate.

This industry in all its three phases is a monopoly industry. The intermediaries who are the purchasers of raw jute, the millowners and the shippers or the exporters are all practically the same set of persons appearing in different roles. This monopoly control must be broken. I would suggest that as the scheme was in 1959, the STC should be asked to make purchases of raw jute in rural makets through the warehousing corporations or co-operative societies or whatever machinery they can set up. The private intermediaries should not be allowed to make purchases as and when they may choose. Shri Phanibhusan Sen presents a very pitiable picture of the jute growers. The poor jute grower brings the raw jute to the market from 10 or 12 miles away. The intermediaries say, "We would not purchase it". The poor grower has to sell it at whatever price the intermediaries offer. Such a condition should not be allowed to continue. Therefore, the STC or some other Government machinery should be put into operation to make purchases of raw jute in rural markets.

Also, the export of jute goods should be taken over by the STC. That is a very much easier things. I can understand there may be some difficulty in setting up organisations throughout the rural markets in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and certain portions of Orissa and UP also. But as regards export, there is no such difficulty. STC can immediately take up the work of exporting jute goods to foreign markets without leaving it to private initiative.

My suggestion is that a minimum price should be fixed and that should be done immediately, so that this year the jute growers may get a proper and economic price for their production. I know there cannot be any price fixed for all times; it will vary according to market conditions and world demands. The purchase of raw jute should be done immediately from this year through the STC or some other Government machinery. The export of jute goods also should be made through the STC. We should see the position of the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal. This association i.e. the IJMA. has been flouting the directives and instructions of the Government of West Bengal and of the Labour Minister of West Bengal. He is a small person and they could have the courage to flout his instructions. It requires a personality like that of Dr. B. C. Roy to cajole the jute mills association to come to some reasonable frame of mind. It is not because of the Government, but because of the personality of Dr. B. C. Roy, I should say. This Government should take a more firm attitude about this jute industry. Otherwise, our whole export of Rs. 130 crores or Rs. 140 crores annually would be in difficulty and we would not know what will happen to it ultimately. Those who are only interested in personal profit of the day should

[Shri A. C. Guha]

not be entrusted with this important monopoly function of purchase, manufacture and export of jute.

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): Sir, this crisis is a mill-made crisis. It has been made by the Indian Jute Mills Association. This crisis has got the most baneful effect on the jute growers of the country. In the chain, the jute growers have been the worst sufferers along with the labour population. This link consists of the Indian Jute Mills Association at the apex, the traders and the middlemen and the labour and jute growers. Unless both the State and Central Governments take adequate measures, it will be very difficult for the industry to survive. The growers of jute have always been the playthings in the hands of the Indian Jute Mills Association. Sometimes they lower the prices and sometimes they push up the prices a little. In this way, year after year they have been suffering. There is no stability in this industry.

18 hrs.

I am very sorry to observe that even the Central Jute Mills Committee is also a hand-maiden in the hands of the Indian Jute Mills Association. It is a thing which helps the industry, and it is monopolised by this Association. What has got to be done in this respect? My hon. friend Shri Gupta has suggested certain things. Shri Guha has also suggested certain things. I would suggest that two sets of work have got to be taken up in hand by the Government. The Central Government in consultation with the State Government should either fix up a minimum price of jute—Shri Gupta suggested, if I remember correctly, Rs. 45 . . .

Shri A. C. Guha: There cannot be a price fixed for all times; prices will vary according to market conditions.

Shri N. B. Maiti: The fixation of price of jute has been a problem for many years. For 20 years or even more this has been there. Therefore, there should be some fixation of price. If the mills do not buy the jute, then I would suggest that Government should enter the field and take over the jute production. My suggestion is that the Government should take upon itself the task of producing jute so that the mills may come to the proper frame of mind.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Ghosal:

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, Sir

Mr. Chairman: The discussion would be continued tomorrow at 5.0 P.M. The hon. Minister may continue tomorrow.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 26, 1961/Bhadra 3, 1883 (Saka).

[*Thursday, August 24, 1961/Bhadra 2, 1883 (Saka)*]

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2356	S.C. and S.T. in Railway Board Secretariat Services	4571

COLUMNS COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 4571—74

Shri Balraj Madhok called the attention of the Minister of Health to the flooding of residential houses in Diplomatic Enclave and other residential colonies of Delhi due to the heavy rain-fall on the 2nd August, 1961.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 4576—77

(1) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Drugs Act, 1940 :

(i) The Drugs (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1124 dated the 20th May, 1961.

(ii) The Drugs (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1449 dated the 24th June, 1961.

(iii) The Drugs (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1588 dated the 8th July, 1961.

(2) A copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :

(i) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1042 dated the 14th August, 1961.

(ii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1045 dated the 17th August, 1961.

(iii) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Ninth Amendment) Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1046 dated the 17th August, 1961.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 4577—79

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) made a statement regarding the reported failure of the Indian Airlines Corporation to provide accommodation for the personal physicians to the President by their Patna-Delhi flight on the 20th July, 1961.

MOTION RE. THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN . . 4579—4620, 4687—93

Discussion on the motion re. Third Five Year Plan continued. The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda) replied to the Debate. The substitute motion by Shri Ranga was negatived through a Division, Ayes 10 ; Noes 132. The substitute motions by Sarvashri Naushir Bharucha and Indrajit Gupta were also negatived. The substitute motion moved by Shri Narasimhan was adopted and the discussion concluded.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . 4620—87

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Income-tax Bill, 1961, as reported by the Select Committee, moved on 18-8-61, was resumed. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . 4695

Sixty-sixth Report was presented.

DISCUSSION *RE.* SCARCITY OF RAW JUTE 4695—4728

Shri Inderjit Gupa raised a discussion re : scarcity of raw jute. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1961/BHADRA 3, 1883 (Saka)

Further consideration of the Income-Tax Bill, 1961 and Passing of the Bill and consideration of the Private Members' Resolution.

GMGIPND—LS II—984 (Ai) LS—1-9-61—8858